

Sept 13 '22

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 13, 1922



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Photo by Jessop

September Household Number

Circulation Over 79,000 Weekly

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Farm Women's Clubs

To Send Delegate to Convention

THE Women's Sections of Tompkins and Sidewood (Sask.) locals arranged meetings recently for Mrs. Burbank, provincial secretary of the W.G.G.A., at which there was a good turn-out of both men and women. An address by the secretary, wherein she explained the activities of the Women's Section and emphasized the value of the association to the rural people, was given a most attentive hearing.

At Tompkins the W.G.G.A. has a most comfortable rest room which is a great convenience to the people in the surrounding districts. The meeting at Sidewood was held in their very creditable G.G.A. hall, and a public spirited citizen provides a meeting place, rent free, for the Women's Section. At both these points the clubs are already at work raising money for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention next winter, and a splendid spirit of co-operation is apparent between the men and women members.

As these places are situated in the southwest part of the province the people are particularly jubilant over their fine crop prospects this year, and are quite confident that district has "come back" after some years of drought.

A Camping Trip for Juniors

Throughout the winter and spring months our boys and girls were planning on a camping trip some time about mid-summer. After several meetings of planning, it was decided they would go to Pine Lake for one week, the date to start being July 24. We found it necessary to take three teams, two for bedding, tents and provisions, and one for the boys who got tired on the hike—and three cars for the ladies and girls.

The distance from Mount Vernon to Pine Lake is about 45 miles, so the boys decided to take turns in hiking and riding. We were to camp one night and the lads were very keen for the trip. The ladies and girls came in the cars the next day. The party consisted of 27 persons. The woman director of the junior local, and four other women interested in girl's activities.

L. B. Hart and myself had the boy's activities in hand. Our boys and girls having signed our camping pledge were very careful not to overstep any of its provisions.

We arrived at the lake the next day, and after looking over several camping sites we accepted the invitation of J. Herbert, as the ideal spot for us. As we had five tents to erect we wanted them in a group, and near the water. We rented two boats for the week and erected our tents.

For one week we had a grand and glorious time of boating, bathing, fishing, and last but not least, games galore. Each day we had turns at the various duties of the camp. In the evening, a huge camp fire, with songs, recitations, readings, from our group, in turn, as well as contributions from other camping parties.

As we look back on our week at the lake, we are thoroughly convinced that the effort taken by the folk interested in the boys and girls of this, our district, have been well repaid. Our boys and girls acted the parts of real ladies and gentlemen, and tried in every way to co-operate with one another, that all might have a good time. We had a visit from Donald Cameron, jr., and he gave us a very interesting talk on junior work.

Our trip in a sense being an experiment, has proved to our complete satisfaction that boys and girls can have their activities in common, if under proper supervision, and we are agreed that the company of each other in games and sports will help them to appreciate each other to a greater extent, in the fame which is life itself.

We have memories that will linger through life. Incidents that will give us thought for the time to come. Inspiration that will help us to carry on the work assigned us. The greatest joy of all is that we have the assurance that our boys and girls will make better men and women; better citizens, by coming in contact with the real possibilities of our organization on a camping trip.

We are planning on a bigger and better year for the juniors at Mount Vernon, and this will be our slogan: "We will all go camping."—N. F. McKinley, secretary, Mount Vernon local.

Wiggins Opens New School

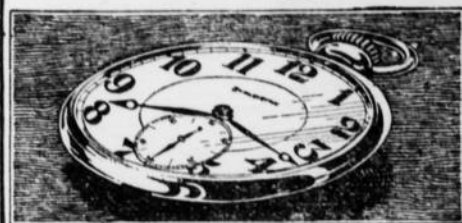
Wiggins is one of the old communities, the people of which can look back to the time when food and lumber had to be hauled a distance of a hundred miles or more over trackless prairie. In

Continued on Page 19



The members of Bakerville Women's Section of S.G.G.A.

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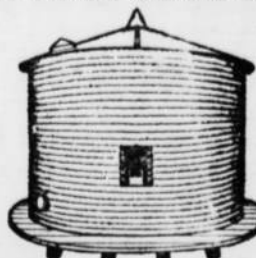
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- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, **GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.**

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds **AS EARLY**

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmaturing coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form, carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 13, 1922

Suitable Immigration

It is announced from Ottawa that an aggressive immigration policy has been decided upon by the Dominion government and that special efforts will be made to assist in developing the natural resources of the country. The details of the policy have not yet been made public, but the proceedings of the national conference on unemployment, held at Ottawa last week, show conclusively that the country does not want an indiscriminate immigration. It is the more necessary to insist upon this in view of the attitude in industrial centres toward the tightening of regulations on industrial immigration. Protests have been made against these regulations, and it is even claimed that the cost of living in Canada cannot come down unless there is more industrial immigration to force down wages by competition for jobs. There is something peculiarly heartless about an argument of that kind even if it were true, but the facts as elicited at the Ottawa conference show conclusively that Canadian industry cannot absorb the industrial labor now in the country. There was heavy unemployment right up to the demand for harvesters in Western Canada, and the outlook for this winter is anything but bright. It would not be advisable to relax the restrictions on industrial immigration until Canadian industry has shown itself able to absorb the available industrial labor and eliminated the necessity for public relief for unemployed in the cities.

What Canada needs is not indiscriminate but suitable immigration, and at the present time there is but one class of suitable immigrant—the man who knows how to earn a living on the soil and who wants to live on the soil. Rural life in the West is handicapped and hampered by lack of men on the land; most of our rural problems are problems of population. Moreover, industrial development which precedes agricultural development can only be secured by means that place a burden upon the shoulders of those who are already on the land. Suitable immigration means immigration that will assist in the natural development of the country, not in a forced and unnatural development. It means men and women who will fill up the vacant arable land and enrich the life of the agricultural community. The man who has no inclination to farm should not be encouraged to come to Canada. Such men should only come as the country can absorb them through an actual demand for the particular kind of service they can give.

Agriculture in Europe is crowded, and there the drift from the rural to urban life has been very pronounced in the last decade. Land is not available for the children of the farm, however strong be their desire to stay on the land. Canada has the available land and its occupancy and cultivation is a prime necessity; in these landless but land-desiring people of Europe may be found the immigrants we need. Italy, it is reported, is looking over Canada as a field for her surplus population, and, indeed, practically every European nation has been compelled to look to emigration as the solution of present economic difficulties. Their surplus agriculturalists we can cordially invite; their training and their desires fit them into the economic necessities of this country. It should be the business of the Canadian government to get into that field, and the present is emphatically the opportune time.

Mr. Meighen Philosophizes

During his recent visit to Regina, Mr. Meighen forgot about party politics long enough to indulge in some philosophical reflections before the Canadian Club. The club, no doubt, welcomed the change, even if there was nothing cheerful about the ex-premier's philosophy.

It has often been observed that Mr. Meighen is gloomy in his politics; he is gloomier in his estimate of modern civilization. His outlook is as bright as that of a man who is to be hanged on the morrow. He sees nothing but disaster ahead. Man, he says, cannot be improved by education and environment unless he has a mind capable of utilizing the experiences they afford, and such a mind, like the poet, is born, not made. It is inherited. There is thus a continually decreasing number of people of high intellectual ability and an increasing number condemned to ignorance. This ignorance is the breeding ground of political discontent and Bolshevism, of opposition to established institutions, and the end must be the collapse of the present civilization.

Decadence has always been a fascinating problem for political students, and it still remains pretty much of a problem. The theory that it is the result of an ever-increasing mass of ignorance, however, will not bear examination. Surely the events of the last few years should be convincing evidence that high intellectual attainments give no guarantee of sound political thinking. Was it the German intellectuals or the mass of the assumedly ignorant people who preached the gospel of power as the purpose and end of the state? Was it through unenlightened democratic control of foreign policy or control by the intellectual few that the nations, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "glided or staggered and stumbled" into war? Is the unenlightened mass or the intellectual few responsible for the policies which are keeping Europe in misery and starvation?

Suppose we go back a few years: Can it be seriously contended that the rule of ostensible culture which preceded popular enfranchisement conducted more to the welfare of the people than the rule which has followed it? There is no warrant in the facts for such contention. If democratic rule is proving unequal to the problems of modern society it is certainly not because the masses are failing to respond to the advice of those possessing high intellectual attainments. When Mr. Meighen delivers a political speech is it not his purpose to convince the people that the intellectual element in his party consider such and such policies to be right? When other statesmen make different appeals is it not a case of intellectual ability all round seeking to influence the course of public opinion? In actual life the so-called ignorant masses never do give a decision without regard to the opinion of the people of high intellectual attainment.

The difficulty is not what Mr. Meighen supposes it to be. There has been a great elevation and in a comparatively short time of general intelligence, but the mass of problems created by the development of intelligence itself is beyond the intellectual capacity of the single individual. They are demanding specialization, and specialization has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. Knowledge is of various kinds and all intelligence is relative. An eminent astronomer may know nothing of political science and a popular leader may be well versed in political science without knowing a lot about astron-

omy. If ignorance be the cause of decadence, Mr. Meighen should ask himself the question: Ignorance of what? He might then stumble on the truth.

The Way Out

It has been suggested that the controversy in Ontario over Premier Drury's "broadening out" proposals be dropped with a reference of the matter to the annual convention of the U.F.O. This seems like a counsel of perfection so far as it is a question of public policy. It is extremely desirable that it should not be looked upon as a deliberate effort either to advance personal ambitions on the one hand or hurt the U.F.O. on the other. In reality it is a conflict of opposing ideas with regard to the organization of political opinion, and it would be far better to seek for a system into which the two ideas can be built than to proceed to a no-compromise attitude on both sides.

This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the question is not confined to Ontario; sooner or later it will be faced in all the provinces in which the farmers have achieved political successes. Certainly, so far as the farmers' organizations themselves are concerned, the annual convention is the only place in which it can be settled, but if the farmers' movement is to proceed along constructive lines there must be some clear appreciation of the question and its implications before an intelligent decision can be reached, and this can only be secured by discussion.

There is perhaps an undue anxiety about the urban vote. There is precious little evidence that the urban electorate wants to democratically organize as the farmers are organized. It has been observed over and over again that the farmers are considerably more informed on political questions than the city electorate, and it is certainly true that there is more discussion of political, social and economic questions in the farmers' organizations than in any other. There is a great need for organization for education on these questions in the cities, and if urban associations for this purpose were established it would be found that there would be no great difficulty in reaching the purpose of "broadening out" by mutual understanding and co-operation between urban associations and the farmers' associations. And this not in the big urban centres alone; every town and village should have an association, a training school for citizenship, for the hope of democracy lies in such associations and such training.

With these democratically organized local or constituency associations we should have proportional representation, which overcomes friction between organized groups in the electorate, facilitates co-operation and gives results in accordance with the actual state of public opinion. Political parties tend to become the instruments of those who furnish their campaign funds. The farmers have denounced that system; in their own principles they can find the key to the making of a better and more democratic system.

Moral Education

In the last week in July there was held at Geneva the third International Congress on Moral Education. The first congress was held in London in 1908, the second at the Hague in 1912, and the third was to have been held in Paris in 1916. The voices raised at this congress in Geneva in support of

specific moral education of the young and the moulding of character in the public schools of the world, were drowned in the babel of political and economic strife. The ordinary news collecting agencies seem to have ignored it altogether.

At the second conference the Dominion of Canada had a representative in the person of Mr. (now Sir) J. A. M. Aikin. His report was issued as a Blue Book in 1913. If Canada had a representative at the recent congress we failed to notice any public announcement of the appointment.

In the effort of nations to rise out of the chaos created by the war we can see probably more clearly than ever before the great need for an education for the rising generation that gets closer than educational systems have yet got to the fundamental elements of social life. War not only brings destruction of the material things of life; it brings a debasement of ethical values as well. The hope of the future lies not in knowledge alone, for there is nothing particularly virtuous in knowledge in and of itself, but in the disciplining of the intellect and feeling to definite, ethical purposes. The highest end of all education whether of the home or the school is the moulding of the character of children as moral beings, and moral training needs to be systematized as other training. The aim of the public school should be to strengthen character as well as to develop the intellect, and the strengthening of character can only be accomplished by a direct arousing of a moral consciousness in the child. Education should in fact be both of the feeling and the intellect.

This is a subject to which the farmers' organizations might profitably give earnest attention. It is not an easy problem and it demands much serious study, but a movement which is so vitally interested in training for democratic citizenship should not

overlook the supreme importance of the place and the time for starting that training.

Supply and Demand

When the question of a wheat board was before the public, opponents of the proposed board had a great deal to say about supply and demand. The price of wheat, we were told, was determined in the world market by supply and demand, and it was absolutely impossible for the farmer to get more without gouging the consumer.

This is a conveniently easy way of disposing of a difficult and complicated economic question. It saves much hard study and thought, and it can be made to cover a lot of puzzling things in the world of business. From a bulletin issued by a New York bank, for example, a Canadian financial paper quotes approvingly the following: "The rate of interest depends upon the relation between the aggregate amount of savings offered on the market for investment and the aggregate demand for ready capital." So that supply and demand fixes the rate of interest as well as the price of wheat.

There is not an economist of repute who would defend such a proposition except as a broad general principle. If it be meant, for instance, that the rate of interest paid by the farmer borrower is determined by the aggregate amount of savings available for investment and the aggregate demand for capital, the plain answer is that it isn't true. In the actual world of business there are many markets and many prices whether of wheat or money. The law of supply and demand of the economists applies to a hypothetical not an actual market, and it only holds good when the hypothetical conditions exist. The wealthy merchant does not pay the same rate of interest as the farmer, and the rate in New York or Montreal is not the same as it is in

Winnipeg. It is impossible to trace out in detail the causes which operate in the fixing of prices and the rates of interest, but experience has abundantly demonstrated that it is possible to get a better price for producers without hurting consumers, and that with proper organization high interest rates to borrowers can be reduced and better rates secured for savings. In the actual world of business, in the real markets, prices include elements altogether outside the relation of supply to demand. The rate of interest takes account of a lot of things besides the amount of money seeking investment and the demand for it. It is mainly these other things that operate to the disadvantage of the people. They can be changed and they are being changed. New methods for the organization of credit and the development of co-operative enterprises are helping the people to understand that supply and demand do not explain everything in the economic sphere.

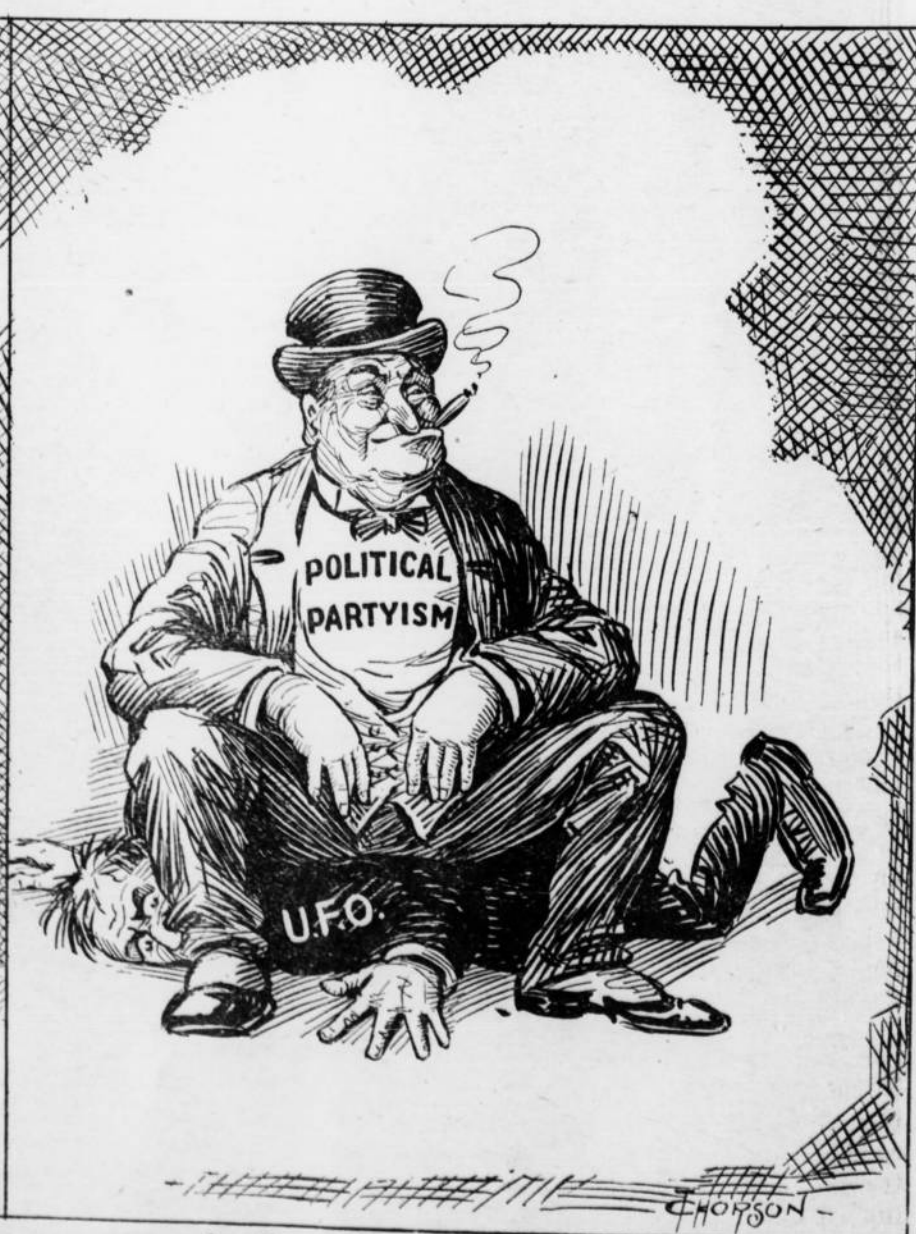
In a debate in the United States Senate on the question of the nationalization of the coal mines, some senators were so vehemently opposed even to considering an investigation as to its feasibility that they practically declared that only the criminally insane advocated nationalization. Has this to be taken as another example of the high intelligence which guides the course of the nations?

The Guide extends congratulations to A. J. McPhail on his appointment to the secretaryship of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in succession to J. B. Musselman, who goes over to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company as managing director. Mr. McPhail has been a hard and enthusiastic worker in the association and his heart is in the farmers' movement. We wish him every success in the work he has undertaken.

Broadening Out---Two Views



As Premier Drury Sees It.



As Some U.F.O. Officials See It.

The Success of Steven Branscombe

PETER BRANSCOMBE was slumped down in his chair, his eyes on the floor and a telegram gripped tightly in his hand. Only the tenseness of his body indicated that the telegram contained startling news.

The envelope lay on the floor at the side of his chair. A man servant, moving quietly about, stooped and picked it up, but Peter gave no sign.

The door opened, and a girl came into the room. At sight of her father's face she paused.

"What is it, daddy?"

She had been smiling when she entered. As the smile faded, her even little teeth remained visible through the parted lips. Peter Branscombe looked up, his expression relaxing a little.

"What do you want, Helen?"

"Someone is here to see you," she returned. She blushed as she spoke. "Shall I tell him to come in?"

"Bring him in," he said.

The girl went to the door and beckoned. In a moment she was joined by a young man, evidently not of the conventional society brand. That he was nervous was evident from the way his hands were jammed into his coat pockets. Peter Branscombe looked up at him with unsmiling eyes.

"Well, sir?"

The young man swallowed hard.

"I would like to marry your daughter," Robert Dillon announced. Peter turned to Helen.

"What do you say about it?" he asked.

"We love each other," she replied, simply.

"I suppose you want your answer right now, don't you?" Peter said, turning to the young man.

"If possible, sir," Robert Dillon withdrew his hands from his pockets. "You see," he added apologetically, "I must catch the train in an hour for a town upstate, and I would like to—have the answer before I go."

"Taking some other pulpit for a change?"

"Not exactly, Mr. Branscombe. I am to preach a funeral sermon."

But Peter apparently was not listening. He had asked the question absently. His deep-set eyes were inscrutable as he glanced from under heavy brows at the couple before him.

"You have come at a bad time, I'm afraid," he said after a pause. He indicated the telegram in his hand. "I have just received a message that my brother is dead."

There was a quick cry of sympathy from the girl. Her father shook his head impatiently.

"I am not looking for sympathy," he said. "My brother and I had little in common. I have not seen him for thirty years. I hardly remember what he looks like."

In the face of this assertion there seemed to be nothing to say. The young minister was plainly ill at ease.

"Perhaps, after all, it will be best for me to wait," he suggested respectfully.

"When I come back—"

But Peter Branscombe stopped him.

"We'll thresh it out now," he announced, straightening up in his chair and throwing his shoulders back. "Sit down—both of you. I have a story you may be interested in."

For a full minute he stared speculatively at the youth. Peter Branscombe was a deliberate man, as behooved one who had, in the space of forty years, piled up a fortune large enough to win the respect of even the magnates of the Street. His granite countenance had never looked more hard than at this moment. The young couple seated themselves on a divan against the opposite wall. Neither indulged in the luxury of leaning back.

Peter addressed himself to the suitor.

"You ask for my daughter," he began in a rasping tone. "I will waive the usual question about income, because I know you haven't any."

The young man bowed.

"You educated yourself, I believe? I suppose you are entitled to credit for that. I worked my own way through college, and I know something about the

What is the Measure of a Man's Worth in the World?

By Albert William Stone

grit it takes. You have exhibited commendable energy, young man—but what good has it done you?"

Peter shifted his position and straightened his shoulders.

"You have fitted yourself for a scandalously underpaid profession. Preachers ought to get more money than they do. If there was any business management in the churches—but no matter about that. I am dealing with conditions as they exist. You are a preacher, and you are doomed to a life of poverty. Oh, yes, I know what you want to say. You would point to the successful men in your profession. But the most highly paid preacher I know gets only ten thousand a year. My daughter cost me almost that for clothes in a twelve-month."

"But, daddy—" Peter Branscombe silenced the girl with a gesture.

"My brother was a minister," he said. "There were only the two boys in the family. We worked our way through college, because there wasn't any money in the treasury to pay our way. My father, you see, was a preacher, too."

"I made up my mind, after the years spent at home with practically no comforts, that I would make money. Our father wanted us to be preachers, but I went into business. As a result—"

Peter waved his hand at his luxurious surroundings; the gesture was more eloquent than words.

"But Steven," he added, "with as good an education as mine, and with as much brains, preferred to take his chances in the pulpit."

"Now he's gone," Peter stared at the telegram in his hand. "He was always too proud to accept any of my money. Had the fool notion that it was tainted, just because I took most of it away from the robbers in the Street. I offered to build him a church that would have been the talk of the country, and to pay him a salary for preaching in it. But Steven had his ideals, as he called them, and he told me I could keep my ill-gotten wealth."

"He has a wife and three children," he continued. "He did not marry as young as I did. He couldn't afford to; so his children are young. I understand he has left them only a couple of thousand dollars life insurance. That will hardly more than pay his debts, if he has any, and the funeral expenses."

He gazed accusingly at the young man.

"Maybe you get what I am driving at," he said abruptly. "You are one of them. You have outlined for yourself a life to which, as a decent father, I don't feel like condemning my daughter. I've got to go up to Miltonvale tomorrow, to fix up matters for my sister-in-law and her children. Her husband did not do it, you see."

The young man swallowed nervously. "About this other matter, sir—" he began.

"I was going to say, young man, that I have no objection to you as a son-in-law," responded Peter Branscombe. "You are all right, except for your profession. Promise me that you'll drop it, and you can have Helen. I'll loan you all the money you want to start you in business. Otherwise, I'm afraid I'll have to veto your proposition."

"You mean that—"

"I mean that Helen can't marry any preacher, with my consent. I know too much about them."

He bit off the end of a cigar with an air of finality. Nor did his grim countenance relax as the two young persons left the room.

If there was utter bereavement and inconsolable grief in the little home of the late Reverend Steven Branscombe, outward signs of it were not apparent.

Black crepe streamers hung from the front door, to be sure, and there was an absence of the usual life about the premises. But the windows were all open, a comfortable looking water

spaniel dozed on the little front porch, and around at the rear a dozen chickens in the small poultry yard announced, with loud clucks, that their noon-day luncheon was over-due.

The body of the Reverend Steven Branscombe was not in the house. It occupied a plain, black casket in his own chapel. In a little while it would be transferred to his church where it would lie in state until the time for the funeral service in the afternoon.

The protests of the chickens at length brought results. A small boy emerged from the kitchen door with a pan of scraps in his hands. As he came down the plank walk to the poultry pen the chickens crowded around the wire-mesh gate, greeting him with enthusiasm.

A little brown-eyed woman stood in the doorway.

"Better give them some grain, Henry," she called. "Papa always does—did."

"All right, ma."

The boy dumped the contents of the pan over the gate and went across the yard to a small outhouse. The woman re-entered the kitchen, where two girls were washing the dishes.

"Don't take too long, dears," she said. "We've got to be at the church at two o'clock. Do you think you can dress yourselves?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the two little girls.

"Your white dresses are all ironed and laid out in the bedroom. You'll have to hurry. You know papa likes us to be on time."

"Yes, ma'am," they repeated.

The door bell rang, and Mrs. Branscombe hastily slipped off her apron and hurried to the front of the house. A little girl in a calico dress was standing on the porch, a big bunch of roses in her hand.

"This is for him, Mis' Branscombe," she said in a frightened voice, holding out the roses. "They're from my mamma an' all th' other ladies down in th' Flat."

Mrs. Branscombe took the roses, her hand shaking. It was an instant before she could control the trembling of her lips.

"They are lovely, Pattie," she said huskily. "Mr. Branscombe always liked roses."

"That's what my mamma said," replied the child. "She 'membered that he always had some on th' pulpit when he could get 'em."

"Indeed he did." The woman sniffed hungrily at the fragrance that came from the flowers. "Tell your mamma and all the friends that I—"

She broke off and buried her face in the roses. The child, embarrassed, dug her toe into a crack of the porch floor. Finally she retreated, while Mrs. Branscombe smiled mistily at her over the top of the bouquet.

A honk sounded from the corner below, and a big automobile came into view. It slowed down before the little house, while the chauffeur, smart in

uniform, cap and gauntlets, consulted a card in his hand.

"This seems to be the number sir," the woman heard him say to the only passenger, a stocky man with gray hair, a bristly grey mustache and an aggressive chin.

The passenger opened the door and alighted. He came up the short walk.

"I'm looking for Steven Branscombe's house," he said, clearing his throat.

"This is his house."

"Well, I'm his brother, from New York. I suppose you must be Mrs. Branscombe—er—Mary?"

Mrs. Branscombe's eyes lighted up as she surveyed the man before her.

"And you are Peter?" she said in a low tone.

"I am Peter." Peter's tone was brusque. "When does the funeral take place?"

"This afternoon."

He looked up at the shabby front of the little house. The purring of the engine had not ceased.

"Where will the funeral be held?"

"At the Methodist Church. Tomorrow is Sunday, and all the ministers will be busy. So we thought we'd better hold it today."

"I see." Now that the preliminary enquiries were over, Peter appeared to be suddenly ill at ease.

"Won't you come in, Peter?" She spoke the name timidly, and stepped back as if to open the screen door. But Peter hastily waved a negative hand.

"No," he said. "I'll put up at the hotel. I must get back to New York tonight." He cleared his throat again and shifted from one foot to the other. "Did he—did my brother suffer much?"

"He was taken very suddenly," Mrs. Branscombe said quietly. "Pneumonia set in, you see. It is hard on thick-set men, as Steven is—was. He was ill only two days."

Peter drew a quick breath. "That is how it happened that I wasn't notified of his illness, I suppose. I didn't dream of such a thing as Steven dying." He cast another appraising glance at the house. "I shall want to talk to you after the funeral, of course. Can I see you here?"

Continued on Page 16



"I suppose you want your answer right now, don't you?" Peter said, turning to the young man.

News from the Organizations

ALBERTA

Mr. Speakman's Meetings

Alfred Speakman, M.P., for Red Deer, has addressed meetings lately at Galahad, Alliance and Battle Bend, where A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., also spoke, and at Red Willow and Gadsby. Mr. Speakman said that it was impossible to give a complete account of the last session of parliament, but he explained the stand taken by the farmer members on the budget, the estimates, the wheat board and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Mr. Speakman also gave some interesting personal impressions of parliament and some of the prominent members. Mr. Andrews in his addresses dealt briefly with the special session of the legislature, with the dairy industry and education.

Membership Drive

C. H. Baird and M. Schwerdfeger are captains of competing teams in a membership drive arranged by the Painter Creek U.F.A. local. The losing side will provide the winners with an entertainment.

To Study Economics

Wimborne U.F.A. local are arranging a course of study in economics for the fall and winter months. They also contemplate the building of a community hall.

Debate on Municipal Schools

The debate on Municipal Schools, which has been arranged to take place between the Bentley and Gooseberry Lake U.F.A. locals, was postponed until a later date. The visiting team were unable to be present, on account of pressure of harvest work. The Bentley local debaters, however, gave short addresses on the subject to the meeting.

Form Creamery Association

A meeting of members of U.F.A. locals in the Mannville district, and business men of the town, has decided to take steps to form a creamery association. Offers from mercantile firms to co-operate in installing a creamery were received, but several speakers pointed out that the problem of the farmers in the marketing of their products was to eliminate the middleman as far as possible. It was decided to make all possible efforts to start a co-operative creamery. The various delegates were asked to canvass their districts to find how many shares, at \$25 each, payable in instalments of \$5.00, would be subscribed, and how many cows will be milked. Messrs. McLean and McLachlan offered to canvass unorganized territory.

Mr. Spencer at Battle Valley

H. E. Spencer, M.P., recently addressed a large meeting of the Battle Valley U.F.A. local. He dealt at some length with the political situation, and the last session of parliament, and also touched briefly upon the credit system. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Spencer answered several questions from the floor, and the audience according him a standing vote of approval.

MANITOBA

Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. 6

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

The Manitoba Temperance Act in Operation

Further refutation of the old lie that "Prohibition is a failure" may be gleaned from statements made a few weeks after the "Macdonald Act" as it is often called, came into force in Manitoba.

The Free Press of August 5, 1916, has the following statement from Sir Hugh J. Macdonald, police magistrate in Winnipeg:

"I think that since the government of Manitoba came into existence, few if any acts of the legislature have

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Wiggintonham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. R. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

done more good throughout the province than has the Manitoba Liquor Act.

"I am more than satisfied with the way the act is working out. There is decidedly less crime in the city since its inception. This I know through my work as police magistrate.

"Strangely enough, this decrease in crime is most noticeable among the foreign element in the city. Before the province went dry, I used to have three or four assault cases every day coming from this quarter. Since June 1, there have been but four of these. Of course there have been the cases of assault arising out of quarrels between neighbors, but these are soon adjusted satisfactorily.

Former Steady Drinkers Pleased

"I have been told by personal friends," said Sir Hugh, "who, although not drunkards, have been steady drinkers and accordingly drank more than was good for them, that the doing away with the bar was acting out to great advantage as far as themselves were concerned. I hear from merchants throughout the city that their customers are paying their accounts much more promptly, and with more regularity than before June 1. A great deal of the money formerly spent over the bars is now being expended in purchasing food and clothing.

"I have instituted enquiries throughout Manitoba as to the effects of the province having gone dry, and I find that this same story holds good in every place and community, with little exception. Many people who at first were opposed to the measure and voted against it at the referendum election are now decidedly in favor of it."

The records of the city police court for July bear similar testimony. The Free Press of July 29, 1916, has the following statement:

"There was a total of 490 convictions in the city police court in July, 433 in June, and 833 in May.

"Twenty-eight drunks were arrested this month, four more than last month, but 233 fewer than in May.

"The crimes usually due to drink show the same decrease so noticeable last month. There were only three convictions for assault, and not one indecent one. There was only one case of non-support, and only one of neglecting to provide necessities for dependents. Before June 1, these crimes were not unusual. One habitual drunkard only was sentenced to six months."

Active Juniors in Manitoba

The following paragraphs indicate what the Bagot Junior U.F.M. have been doing since last spring, and what the Melita junior local has planned to undertake for the next four months. Both should be suggestive for junior local work at other points.

Bagot.—We, the United Farm Juniors

arranged for a play called Mother Goose on April 6, but owing to some of the members being sick we did not put on our play. Mrs. J. Elliott came and gave us an address on United Farm Work and grading and testing cream, and marketing eggs and selling poultry. We had songs and recitations and instrumental music that evening. We took up a collection of \$2.55.

When our members got better we arranged to have our play on May 26. We held a bazaar and bird house fair all the same evening. We had Mr. Matthews, from Portage, for judging the bird houses, and he gave us a good talk on bird houses and birds. We took in at the door \$10.20. The proceeds from the bazaar table was \$5.30. Five of our members had birthdays in May, so we held our party at Mrs. J. Barrett's, and we invited more with us and there were 35 present. We sent a 12-dozen crate of eggs to the Soldiers' Hospital, and we are going to serve lunch at the Boys' and Girls' Club fair at Bagot. Before our teacher, Miss Ring, left for her holidays we presented her with a French ivory hair receiver. We had this gathering at Mrs. Cottam's, in Bagot, and we had a very enjoyable evening. Our last meeting was held at Miss Grace Shaw's, and we held a contest on Dominion and Federal, in making words out of the letters in these words. Miss Maud Shaw and Miss Catherine Smallpiece were the prize winners. Some of our members took part in the United Farm Women's Conference at Portage, on June 8, songs and recitations. Our members are President, Maud Shaw; vice-president, Annie Tait; secretary, Grace Shaw; directors, Eleanor Longstreet, Lottie Smith, Catherine Smallpiece, Edith Smallpiece, Hazel Farneomb, Alma Smith; organist, Olga Cottam; Irene Shaw, Mary Smallpiece, Alice Smallpiece, Alice Tait, Kathleen Longstreet, Clara Forrest, Edna Ariss, Bessie Ariss, Tommy Gemmel, Jenny Gemmel, Margaret Gemmel.

Melita.—Our Junior executive met and we drafted the following program:

August 26.—Meeting to be held at secretary's home. Roll call and business. Three-minute speeches (each to be given a subject at the opening of meeting). Hustle ball and other games. Refreshments.

September 9.—Meeting to be at Leader's home. Roll call and business. Individual singing contest—(first prize and booby); 10c fine for those who do not sing. Paper on: The Girl in the Community and her Influence, by the leader, followed by discussion.

September 23.—Meeting to be held at Mrs. Deacon's. Roll call and business. 10-minute paper on: A Girl's Responsibility in the Home. Games and refreshments.

October 7.—Meeting at Miss Lauley's. Roll call and business. Suggest-

tions for inexpensive Xmas gifts. Arrangements to be made for play or concert to be held later. Refreshments.

October 21.—Meeting at Mrs. Ross' home. All to meet in town and "hike" out to the meeting along the river. Musical program, every one to add an item on the program. Refreshments.

November 3.—Meeting to be held at Mrs. Wood's (evening meeting). Mother and daughter banquet. Daughters to do all cooking and furnish musical program.

November 18.—Meeting at leader's home. Roll call and business. District Nurse to give Health Talk. Games and refreshments.

December 1.—Evening meeting at Mrs. Donohue's. Roll call and business. Girls to entertain their boy friend, educational contests, games, etc. Refreshments.

December 16.—3 p.m. Meeting at home of Mrs. Deacon's. Roll call and business. Spelling match. Debate, Resolved that the Young People in the Home Should have an Allowance. Refreshments.

Doings at Dand

The Dand U.F.M. local held its first picnic on July 3. The day was ideal, and a large crowd was present. The Hartney band provided excellent music during the afternoon. Sports of all kind were indulged in. The basketball games being particularly interesting. Everyone pronounced the day a great success.

The Dand local has had a very successful year all round. Although a new local started on December 10 last, it has now forty-one members and twenty-three associates. It held ten splendid meetings during the winter and spring months, all of which were largely attended. A great interest was taken in debates. A team was entered in Souris debating contest, and were a credit to our local.

At a pie social, held in February, we made \$61.90. Later on a "play" was put on by the young people, the proceeds being \$45. Besides the financial gain it proved a means of interesting the younger members in the meeting and we are looking forward to having a bigger and better local than ever this coming winter.

SASKATCHEWAN

Honor Roll

The following letters of appreciation have been received in connection with the presentation of copies of the S.G.G.A. Honor Roll to relatives of men who fell in the war, and whose names are inscribed on the roll, viz.:

"I beg to tender you my best thanks for copy of the G.G. Association Honor Roll, which has reached me here, where I am now residing. It is a fine work of art. I also thank you for your expression of sympathy, and good wishes, and have the honor to remain,

"Yours very truly,
"(Rev.) Robert J. Noyes,
"(Archdeacon Emeritus)."

"We received in good condition the copy of the Roll of Honor and letter describing it, and expressing sympathy.

"First accept our thanks for your generosity in deciding to get out such a memento. Second in your good fortune to secure such an able artist in James Henderson, of Fort Qu'Appelle. We shall look upon it with great pride as we realize what it was that put their names there; as a result of true loyalty and devotion to duty.

"My brother and myself spent the first 18 years of our lives together, and when separated his letters were always gladly received. In one of his letters he wrote 'as you cannot go, I go for you.'

"I am sure that many a sorrowing heart will appreciate your kind gift of this copy of the Roll of Honor.

"Wishing your association every success, I remain,

"Yours sincerely,
"Frank D. Carey."

GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars into Pretty Vases.
4. An Empire-Day Program.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
20. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
21. Canning Meat.
22. Sweet Clover Varieties.

24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
35. Treating Grain for Smut.
39. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
40. How to Refinish Furniture.
42. The Care of Floor Coverings.
43. Kitchen Mending Kits.
44. How to Soften Hard Water.
45. The Menace of the House Fly.
46. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
47. How to Mix Whitewash.
48. How to Paint Your Car.
49. How to Judge Bread.
50. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
51. How to Make an Ice Well.

Teachers and Schools

Visit to a Few Rural Schools in Saskatchewan Shows Remarkable Work Being Done—By Amy J. Roe



Robert England, B.A., teacher of Slawa School, and Mrs. England, snapped by The Guide camera on the steps of the teacher's residence

THE rural school, in these days, seems to be regarded as the ungainly child of the family. Everyone is anxious to express what, in their opinion, is the fault to be found with this member of society. While in a great many instances the criticism is fair and also much needed, yet in many cases the purely rural school—the one and two-roomed school—is keeping in step with the times and is today a very strong factor in building up intelligence and character in a very large number of the future citizens of Canada.

The rural school is with us in large numbers. Consolidation of schools has grown remarkably during the last few years, and in all likelihood will continue to grow steadily, yet there are many schools in Western Canada, on account of their location or because of sparsely settled districts, will never be able to enter consolidation. The one-roomed rural school will continue to be with us for many years to come.

Having in mind the criticisms levelled at the rural school, I sought out few rural schools that were filling an important place in their communities; some teachers who were staying a sufficient length of time to make their work and influence count; some school boards and bodies of ratepayers who appreciated a good teacher's services and made it worth while for the teacher to remain with them. There are so many factors, such as distance, weather conditions, sparse settlement, housing of teachers, permanency of teacher and general indifference to school matters, which go towards making the problems of the rural school in Western Canada, that one appreciates very fully the efforts to overcome these, and success when it is met.

While the number of schools visited was necessarily small, yet they represent what can be done and what some of the rural schools are actually doing at the present time.

The Story of Leeville

Leeville is a rural school situated about eight miles from Assiniboia, in a purely English-speaking district. When the first school was built, about 14 years ago, the lumber had to be hauled by wagon from Moose Jaw. Last year Leeville erected a new school building beside the old one. The new building, opened November 1, 1921, is of a splendid type. The building measures 32 feet by 28 feet and has seating capacity for 56 pupils. On one side a small annex

room is built, which may be used as a teacher's office or an extra classroom. There is a full sized basement with a cement cistern holding 1,000 gallons of water, which is used for drinking and cleaning and is a great convenience, as water has to be hauled four miles.

Leeville is a living, thriving example of a rural school fitting a need in the community. There is every evidence that the people of the school district are interested in their school and have elected to office a board of trustees that mean to keep their school efficient and up-to-date. The Leeville school district comprises 22 sections of land, but the fame of the school under the present teacher has gone abroad, and 30 per cent. of its pupils are from outside the district. There are 55 pupils enrolled, whereas six years ago there were about 13, with an average attendance running from eight to ten. During the past year the average of the possible attendance was 91 per cent., and for the pupils in the higher grades 95 per cent. The average distance which the children come to school is three and a half miles.

Four years ago the trustee board saw fit to engage as teacher a young man, Ian MacKenzie. The greatest factor in a rural school is the

that grade, and five out of six writing in the entrance class.

Mr. MacKenzie found that with such a large enrolment and 11 grades the work was becoming too heavy for one teacher. An assistant teacher, Miss Playner, was engaged at the beginning of this year. Miss Playner teaches the lower grades and takes household science with the higher grades, giving lesson periods of 25 minutes each three times a week. The annex room gives the two teachers an opportunity for carrying on their classes simultaneously.

The children of Leeville are receiving an education which is not gleaned from text books alone. A splendid piano occupied one corner of the room. The piano was a gift to the school by the women of the community—the Leeville Homemakers' clubs. Mothers, knowing that they had a teacher of good musical training, were wise in placing a piano in the school. The school singing showed training and appreciation of music. There was also a gramophone used for drill and song. On the walls hung five well framed prints of good pictures carefully and wisely selected for schoolroom use. The pictures were donated to the school by trustees and other individuals in the com-

laid out so that the pupils may do some practical study in agriculture. He is not satisfied with the present high school curriculum and remarked in conversation: "If the high school course is to succeed in rural schools it must be changed. At the present time the teacher's effort is directed toward fitting the child for a profession or a still higher education rather than to meet the practical problems of life in an agricultural community."

The school is well furnished with single adjustable desks and plenty of blackboard space. It is heated by a furnace. One of the older boys is paid \$15 a month for sweeping the school and scrubbing the floor every Saturday. For the last three years Leeville school has had a hot lunch equipment, consisting of kitchen utensils, stove and cupboard. The school board supply the groceries needed and the children bring milk and vegetables.

Having made a wise selection of teachers, the school board believes in making it worth their while to remain. Both teachers will remain this year, thus making a complete term for Miss Playner and the fifth year for Mr. MacKenzie. Besides good teachers and a good school plant there must be in any successful school

strong public support and financial backing. School taxes in the Leeville school district run 10 mills, costing from \$30 to \$35 per quarter-section of land. Non-resident pupils pay a special fee. The Department of Education makes a special grant for an extra room doing high school work, which adds about \$600 to school funds. Both teachers speak in highest praise of the co-operation extended to them by the people of the community. It is safe to prophesy that Leeville will have no trouble in getting and keeping good teachers.

Slawa School

Saskatchewan, for some reason or other, has drawn to its teaching ranks a number of teachers of remarkable training and personality. The reason for this may partly lie in the fact that Saskatchewan has in many cases paid better salaries, but it may more truly lie in the fact that Saskatchewan has demanded big people for big tasks. Northern Saskatchewan especially has had its problem of the New-Canadian schools and has given thought, teachers and money to the solution of those problems.

Fourteen miles north of Radisson and ten miles south of Hafford, in a district 90 per cent. Ruthenian, Slawa school presents a picture of success different from that of Leeville, but equally as striking. Again one is impressed with

Continued on Page 22



Upper: Rosemount School and Miss Hazel Rundle, who has taught in this one school for five years. Lower left: War End School, showing teacher's residence to left of school. Right: Leeville School—even though The Guide camera failed to register the whole building the snap gives a good idea of the splendid type of school

teacher. The teacher's scope of work in a rural school is only limited by his or her ability and vision. Mr. MacKenzie, apparently, was a capable young man, with a vision and a willingness to do whatever came to hand. The growth of the school under his care has been steady and sure. Not satisfied with work during school hours he started night school during the winter months, holding classes from seven to ten o'clock every weeknight except Saturday. The classes were attended by young men and boys who had had to leave school early. The first year 17 attended, and last year there were nine in attendance. Two of the boys, who thus had another opportunity for education opened to them, this year wrote on their Grade XI examinations and were successful, as were two others of

munity. Leeville intends that its children shall grow to manhood and womanhood with a proper appreciation of some of the finer things of life—music and art.

Out-of-doors two baseball diamonds were laid out. There are three organized baseball teams in the school, a girls' team and a junior and senior boys' team. In the winter football is played and the school has regular equipment for these games. Sport plays an important part in children's education and apparently Leeville is seeing to it that the physical as well as the mental

and aesthetic needs of the children shall be met.

The school yard is four acres in size, a caragana hedge planted along two sides, while along the front were maple and ash trees. Mr. MacKenzie has hopes of having experimental field plots



Snapped on the day of a gathering of the community for the "opening" of the teacher's residence at Oukraina School. From left to right: Mr. Selby, chief organizer of Boy Scouts for Saskatchewan; J. M. Singleton, the three trustees of Oukraina, Mr. Drimmie and Dr. Anderson, director of education among New Canadians in Saskatchewan



Some of the Wolf Cubs organized by Mr. England in connection with the Boy Scout work at Slawa School



No. 1507. Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1438. Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch light material with 2½ yards 36-inch dark material.

No. 1495. Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes: small, corresponding to 34, 36; medium, corresponding to 38 and 40; and large, corresponding to 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The small size requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 32-inch contrasting for trimming bands.

No. 1453. Men's and Boys' Shirt—Cut in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck measure. Size 14½ requires 3 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1518. Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1420. Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1536. Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1550. Misses' and Girls' Middy Dress—Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 5½ yards binding.

No. 1520. Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40

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and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 5½ yards binding.

No. 1543. Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting and 7½ yards binding.

No. 1563. Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with 2 yards binding.

No. 1556. Ladies' and Misses' Combinations—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards lace banding.

Transfer Pattern No. 621—In blue only, 12c extra. No. 1535. Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1540. Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 22-inch contrasting and 3½ yards braid.

No. 8288. Child's Pajamas—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1320. Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 36-inch material for dress and 1½ yards 36-inch material for gimp.

No. 1517. Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 604—In blue only, 12c extra. No. 1417. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

The Status of the Wife

Has the Franchise Given Her Equal Rights with Her Husband?—

By Lillie Young McKinney

WE are proud of the fact that Canada has given the franchise to women. We point to that as proving that the equality of the husband and wife before the law has been established, but he is a superficial observer indeed who can see no deeper than that.

The real equality—or the lack of it—will be truly shown when the two stand on trial before a judge for his decision as to the division of the earnings of the so-called partnership—the children of the union and the property which their joint industry has accumulated. When wife defendant or wife plaintiff faces husband in opposite role before a judge whose prerogative it is to interpret the law, then we see whether or no husband and wife are equal before it.

All of the provinces, except Quebec, took their laws from England. Each province or territory as it was organized took the laws of England as they were at a certain date—not necessarily the date of the organization—for the laws of the province. For instance, the northwest territories took the laws as they were in 1870. All laws, therefore, that were in force in England at that date, and which have not been repealed or amended by either the government of the territories or the provinces which were afterwards formed, are still in force in those provinces.

As England made no real change in her laws regarding divorce and separation during all the years of the establishing of the provinces, it follows that all of the English-speaking provinces refer to the same English laws and decisions. The mother country herself has made a number of important changes since 1870, but these changes affect the laws of no province.

Because this right comes from such an old English law, and because our parliament has not seen fit to alter it, the husband can secure release for the adultery of the wife, while she must couple adultery with either desertion for two years or cruelty.

A judicial separation with alimony requires the proof of desertion for two years or cruelty or adultery.

Desertion in either case would seem to be fairly easy to determine, and adultery easily defined, but what constitutes legal cruelty? Neither our Dominion or our provincial governments have defined it. We must therefore go back to the interpretation of the English law by English judges.

The decision most quoted today is probably that of the case of *Evans v. Evans* wherein Lord Stoval thus lays down the law:

"In the older cases of this sort which I have had the opportunity of looking into, I have observed that the danger of life, limb or health is usually inserted as the ground upon which the court has proceeded to a separation. This doctrine has been repeatedly applied by the court in the cases that have been cited. The court has never been driven off this ground. It has always been jealous of the inconvenience of departing from it."

Canada is proud of her advance along almost every line of progress, but the English-speaking provinces are still content that the rights of wives and mothers shall be determined by decisions cited by Lord Stoval as "the older cases" in 1790.

For the husband is rarely the plaintiff in a case for judicial separation. Why? Because in the English-speaking provinces it is too easy for him to drive the wife away by means from which the law gives her no redress. The property is then his, and usually the children also if he wants them. Why then should he bother to seek a legal separation?

He usually has more physical strength than his wife. If the marriage is not a happy one he "may submit his wife daily and evenly hourly to such treat-

ment as makes her life a veritable hell upon earth, and she is without remedy if she is robust enough to suffer it all without the impairment of her physical health or her mentality." This from the decision rendered by Chief Justice Meredith of Ontario, in the case of *Bagshaw v. Bagshaw*.

In such a case the wife may remain at home and endure the torture, or her only other course is to leave home and the entire joint earnings—other than her clothing and personal effects—with her husband absolutely. She must leave her children also because her husband is well to do and she is without the means to provide for them. She is thrown out upon the world alone. In the eyes of the law she has deserted her husband without a cause.

But if she takes her case into court, and in order to get her children she pleads that she has the health to work and take care of them, then her health has not been affected by her husband's treatment, and she has no cause to ask for alimony (*Currey v. Currey*). She has not proven cruelty, for cruelty must endanger life, limb or health.

In this and the following cases it must be remembered that judges can but administer the laws as they find them. Many times they protest that the laws are as they are. If we do not like judges' decisions, blame the law makers, not the judges.

But if this case does not show cruelty, let us look up a few others and endeavor to find the legal definition. There is usually little hope of securing alimony from the husband who has deserted, so that to secure divorce and alimony she must prove cruelty and adultery, and for legal separation, cruelty or adultery, therefore the legal definition of cruelty is important.

Moon v. Moon, also *Torsel v. Torsel*. In these cases the judge decided that falsely accusing a wife of unfaithfulness was not cruelty. Health not affected. Judicial separation denied.

But why multiply cases. This is the law. Judges' decisions must follow the law.

Besides all this, the wife who would seek relief in court is constantly at a disadvantage for lack of funds. True, her husband must generally pay "costs," but "costs" allowed the wife usually represent a very different amount from that which the husband spends fighting the case. In law, the longest purse has much the same advantage as the longest artillery in war.

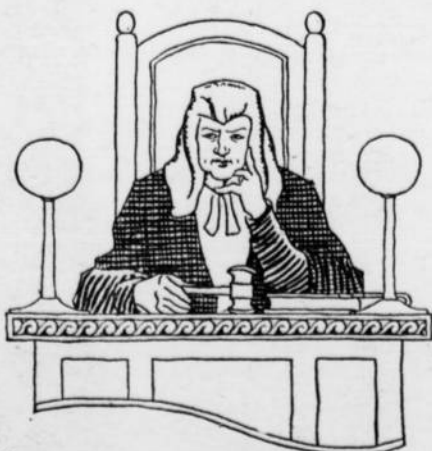
She is thus handicapped at every turn until it comes to the final petition of the husband that the children be given to him because he is possessed of abundant means to support them, while plaintiff has not the means.

If the husband is not pleased by the first decision he can appeal the case because to him belongs the property which is the result of the industry of both. Many a woman lives to regret that she has been such a good wife and helpmate, for it has but given her husband more property to use against her.

But if the wife is handicapped at a hundred points because she does not have the money, a thousand times she is at a disadvantage because she has no "rights" to the property which she has helped to earn. For where is the magician who can make two people equal under the law, the one a free man, himself owning the results of his own labors, and the other a vassal—synonym of slave—the results of whose labor are the property of another?

No matter how few rights a woman may already think that she has, it is almost impossible that she will not find that she really has even less when she comes to face her husband in court. Not only so, but she will probably prejudice her case by thinking and stating that she has some right which legally she does not.

What is the reason
Continued on Page 25



How Pretty Teeth

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Film also holds food substance which ferments and form acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

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What is New in Clothing

Longer Skirts and Coats are in Evidence—Trimming is Subordinate to Line in Dresses and Suits—By Anne Deane

THE woman on the farm today is different from her ancestors in that she takes great interest in clothing. Although she has little time to spend on her own garments, she is anxious to wear things that are becoming and up-to-date. Accordingly The Guide is trying to keep her informed on the subject of the season's styles.

It is really a great comfort to know that there are few important changes in the general silhouette or outline of the figure. Dresses are designed on long lines which accentuate the slimness of the very young and increase the youthfulness of the mature. It is seldom that styles are so adaptable. A glance at the illustration will show that waistlines are still long, reaching in many cases to the hips. This is admirable for slight people, but is sometimes a little low for the stout. Each woman should learn to adapt the prevailing mode to her own figure.

The lowering of the waistline has automatically made skirts longer which is a desirable feature provided they are not too long. Eight inches from the ground is a nice, sensible length for every day dresses, while suits and sports skirts are 10 inches off the floor. Evening dresses are being made seven inches from the ground. Let us hope that we shall never return to the long trailing skirts which collected all kinds of dirt in days gone by. We should never be slaves to fashion and should make a definite stand for sensible, attractive clothes. We farm women who make our own clothes are independent of ready-mades and so can wear skirts a neat length if we wish.

Cloth dresses shown in the stores are made chiefly of serge, tricotine, gabardine, twill, wool marocain or broadcloth, all of which are serviceable fabrics. Marocain has a small cord running across the cloth and has a crepe finish. The round neckline is very popular, especially with a slash down the front showing a color underneath. Another attractive type has a long V-shaped collar terminating at the waist. The dicky or front is sometimes of the same color, but often of brown, crimson, tomato red, henna (a reddish brown) or blue. Navy blue is the color used for most cloth dresses, and is undoubtedly the most satisfactory thing as everyone can wear it.

Sleeves are long and wide, while girdles are narrow and long. Some dresses show draperies at the side, but they are few and far between, and are not necessary in order to obtain a well-dressed appearance.

Black military braid is being used a great deal for trimming cloth dresses with the lines running vertically in order to give added length to the figure. There are very few trimmings that give a dress such a smart look as braid. Embroidery is also being used in black, blue or grey. While it is quite attractive, embroidery does not wear as well as braid. Buttons are not being used a great deal, but always make a neat adornment for a dress.

Simplicity the Keynote

Afternoon dresses, too, are plain, which makes the dressmaker's work very simple. Our good friends crepe de chene, canton crepe, crepe marocain and the rest of the crepe family are enjoying great popularity. There is really nothing so attractive and serviceable as that type of fabric, for it wears well, falls softly on the figure, is easy to handle and is equally suitable for slim and stout. Taffetas are being used to a certain extent, especially for dresses with fitted bodices and full skirts like the kind they used to wear in grandmother's youth. This sort of garment may be worn a good deal in two or three seasons, so fashion designers say. However, for the present, long slim lines continue to hold sway. Dark

colors such as brown, navy, green, henna and black are all preferred to anything light.

On silk dresses round necklines are being worn a good deal, and so is the bateau or boat-shaped neck. These of course are collarless. U-shaped fronts are also attractive and so are long V-shaped and surplice effects. Sleeves are wide and long.

The uneven hem-line is still shown for it gives greater apparent length to the skirt. However there is nothing nicer than the regulation hems for they are serviceable and neat. Flappy panels catch in door-ways and fly around when one is walking so are not good investments.

Trimming is made subordinate to line in afternoon dresses too. Embroidery is used to a certain extent and so are beads. Narrow bias folds of contrasting colors around neck, edge of sleeves and panels make an attractive trimming.

Suits are constructed chiefly of serge, tricotine, broadcloth or velours. Straight lines prevail, with longer coats made in mannish style. Sleeves are neat but are wide enough to be very comfortable, while collars are long and narrow, terminating at the waist line in many cases. Heavier suits have collars buttoning up to the neck, with fur as trimming on cuffs and collars. Belts are narrow. The lower part of many coats is slashed up to the hip line.

Fur on Heavy Suits

For trimming, other than fur, military braid is sometimes used. Crows' feet, and dart-heads are seen on ends of pockets, chest seams, and slot seams. Embroidery is shown on some suits at the lower part of the coat. Navy blue, and dark brown are the two most popular colors.

Separate coats are simplicity itself and therefore are very smart. They are made on straight lines with set-in or raglan sleeves and at the neck are similar to men's overcoats. Roomy patch pockets with flaps that button down make the coats still more useful. Polo cloth, bolivia cloth and other heavy coatings in grey, green, brown, and blue are being used for this type of coat. Lighter coats are made of velours and smoother fabrics, trimmed with fur or embroidery.

Hats are mainly of velvet, though felt, beaver and plush are being shown to some extent. Closely fitting shapes are always more suitable for winter than the large kinds. Rolling brims seem to be more popular than any others and, with variations, suit the large majority of people. Black is always a good choice and can be lightened up with bright quill or ribbon decoration to match the trimming of your dresses. Rich browns, dark greys, taupe and blues are also to be seen in the stores.

Blouses are not having much opportunity to assert themselves just now as the one-piece dress is enjoying such popularity. After all there is nothing more serviceable than a garment one can slip into in a minute and at the same time look well dressed. Most figures look better in this type of costume as it hides many defects in figure and there is no danger of its "pulling out at the waist." However, for those who want to wear a two-piece outfit, there are many attractive over-blouses which are chiefly made in silk crepes. These have round neck-lines in the majority of cases, and are trimmed with embroidery or beads. Sleeves are long and loose.

After all, the main thing in dress is to maintain one's individuality and to choose things that are suitable to the wearer and to the occasion. A great many clothes are not essential in order to be well dressed. One garment by skillful planning can be made to serve several purposes.



Is the Average Home Sanitary?

Dippers, Cracked Crockery, Dishcloths and Other Items of Equipment May Be Germ Catchers—By Margaret M. Speechly

WE pride ourselves, in this age of wonderful discoveries, on being enlightened, but in sanitary matters we have yet a long way to travel before we put into practice all the facts that science has been trying to teach us. The material in this article is not the result of imagination, but of an intimate knowledge of life in the country, backed by the recommendations of health authorities.

Even though the floors are kept so clean that a meal could be eaten on them, a house may be unsanitary in more than one way. Take the family dipper as an example to illustrate the point. It was originally intended for filling the tea kettle with water and for saving the lifting of water in other ways, but it is commonly used as a drinking cup by young and old and by hired help and strangers. Viewed from the standpoint of cleanliness alone this is not a good practice, for the same people who use it would never think of drinking tea out of the same cup, day in and day out. As long as everyone is well there is no great danger in such a practice, but when a cold develops the various members of the dipper family are running a great risk. Those with good resistance may escape, but the rest are certainly in for a cold. "Common" drinking cups, which have long been condemned by health authorities, are not one bit worse than the dipper.

When infectious diseases appear in the neighborhood, the dipper may be the means of spreading them. Measles is most infectious before the rash appears, so while you think your small daughter is cranky and has a cold, she may be distributing germs freely. This is sure to be the case if everyone drinks out of the dipper.

In a farm household there are often visitors from other farms who feel quite at home when they see a dipper in the water pail. By using it they may be handing on disease germs which will cause sickness in your home. Then there are the hired help, about whom you may know nothing. Is it right that they should be allowed to drink out of the same vessel as you and your children? Is not a child well worth protecting by being provided with a mug? A separate enamel cup hung on a peg for each child is infinitely better than a dipper and is far cheaper than a doctor's bill.

While on the subject of cups, have you ever thought of the damage that cracked dishes can do? Perhaps you have noticed how cups nearly always get chipped or cracked just at the place where people drink. These rough surfaces and cracks are excellent places for harboring germs, which, by the way, are so small that they can hide in the most innocent crack. This is how things happen—a member of the family has a cold or some other infectious disease. He or she uses a chipped cup and leaves a generous gift of germs on it. In washing up the crockery some of the germs will be removed and possibly transferred to other dishes, but many will remain on the cup, to be picked up by the next person who drinks from it. The crockery can only be made safe by boiling, but the best way is not to use it at all. Give cracked articles a good boiling and use them in the flour bin or elsewhere, so that no one will be drinking out of them.

Boil the Dishes

If anyone in the house has a bad cold or the gripe, or some other "catching" disease, the rest of the family should be protected by having all dishes of the patient boiled. This does not make much extra work and is a wonderful safeguard for those who are well.

A preserving kettle will hold the dishes from the sick room, so that they may be boiled with ease.

The dishcloth is something else that requires frequent attention, for in a short time it can become so unsanitary that it is undesirable for any purpose, let alone for washing the dishes that we use at meals. When the washing up

is finished the dishpan and cloth should be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water. The cloth will then need a rinsing before being hung up to dry. At least once a week it should be thoroughly washed and boiled to keep it free from particles of grease, which encourage germ life to grow. On no account should a dishcloth be used to wipe up

spilled material on the floor, for that job belongs strictly to the floor cloth and not to the dishwashing equipment.

There is remarkably little care taken by many people about sneezing and coughing when in the clutches of a cold, with the result that the complaint goes through the family in a very short time. Anyone with a cold should refrain from embracing or kissing, both of which are responsible for transferring the disease from person to person. Handkerchiefs used by anyone suffering from a cold should be soaked in a disinfecting solution and washed by themselves. A thorough boiling is necessary.

One of the greatest sins of this country is that of spitting everywhere or anywhere. It is bad enough to see and hear people doing it, let alone the harm it does. You would be surprised if you knew the number of homes that own a cuspidor. True, it is better to have one than to use the floor, but why spit at all? It is positively the most disgusting habit that the general public tolerate. If it were possible to estimate the harm done by it, there would be much for careless people to answer for. Children seeing their parents indulge in this disgusting habit soon copy what their elders do. It is time self-respecting citizens commenced a campaign against spitting.

The house-fly deserves a chapter to itself. Even though health authorities have proved that it carries tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, typhoid fever, cholera, spinal meningitis, and other equally serious diseases, it is allowed to enter our houses, bringing filth and germs on its body. Years ago science showed us what damage the house-fly does, but we still allow it to breed near our homes. No home is sanitary where there are flies in it.

Another thing that is often neglected in the home that is otherwise spotless in the washing of hands after coming from the toilet. This is a very important matter for each member of the family to look after, but especially to those who are handling food. Failure to take this simple precaution has been responsible for the spreading of disease.

Banish the Roller Towel

A piece of poor economy is to have only one roller towel for everyone in the house—including the hired help and people dropping in for an odd meal. Anyone with a common cold, when wiping his face after washing, cannot help leaving a few germs behind for the next wiper to pick up. Eczema, "barber's itch," and other skin diseases are passed on from one person to another through the medium of a roller towel.

It is not fair to expose anyone, but especially children, to such infection. Each one should have a towel with a loop on one corner so that it may be hung up when the user is finished with it.



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A Peck of Pickles

Garden Products are Waiting to be Made Into Appetizing Relishes

PICKLES are viands that should be used with discretion by everyone. They are excellent as an accompaniment for cold meats or fish, but normal individuals should not need them at every meal. As there is practically no food value in pickles they are not an essential and so may be classed as "frills."

Owing to their nature, pickles should be avoided by anyone with digestive troubles. Acidity of the stomach is considerably increased by highly seasoned acid foods. Children ought never to be given pickles as they tax the digestion and may cause harm in later life.

Pickled Corn

10 c. corn	8 c. vinegar
10 c. chopped cabbage	3 c. sugar
	2 T. salt
	1 lb. mustard

Cut corn from the cob and add finely-chopped cabbage. Combine the other ingredients in the order given and cook until the corn is tender. Seal in glass jars.

Raw Pickles

2 qts. tomatoes	2-3 c. salt
2-3 c. grated horseradish	1 c. mustard seeds
2 onions	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 heads celery	1 tsp. cloves
1 c. sugar	1 tsp. ginger
	4 c. vinegar

Chop all the vegetables finely and put in a colander to drain off excess liquid. Turn into a jar, add spices in a cheesecloth bag and put in the sugar, salt and vinegar. Cover closely.

Mock Olives

4 qts. green plums	5 T. salt
3 T. mustard seeds	4 qts. vinegar

Put plums into a crock. Heat vinegar, mustard seeds and salt and bring to boiling point. Pour the liquid over the plums and cover closely. Next day drain off liquid and bring it to a boil. Pour over the plums and when cold put them in olive bottles or glass jars. Cover with brine and seal.

Pickled Crabapples

Select ripe crabapples with no bruises or bad spots. Wash the fruit, and remove the blossom ends, taking care not to break the stems. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with vinegar. Cook slowly until tender, removing them before they have a chance to fall to pieces. Place the fruit in clean jars. Measure the liquid the crabapples were cooked in and add two cups vinegar. To each pint (2 c.) of the liquid add 3 c. brown sugar and a cheesecloth bag containing 2 T. cloves and 1 T. cinnamon. Boil the mixture 30 minutes, remove spices and pour over the apples. Seal at once.

Western Chili Sauce

35 large green tomatoes	1 1/2 c. sugar
10 large onions	10 c. vinegar
	5 T. salt

Slice tomatoes and onions finely or put them through the chopper. Add the rest of the ingredients and boil two hours. Seal in jars.

Mock Capers

Select nasturtium seeds when ripe. Sprinkle well with salt and cover with boiling water. Let stand for 24 hours. Drain and put into glass jars. Boil enough vinegar to fill the sealers, adding a small bag of pickling spice. Cool, remove bag and pour over the nasturtium seeds. Seal and store. After six months these may be used instead of capers. This pickle keeps indefinitely.



Old Country Chutney

1 lb. ripe tomatoes	2 c. raisins
2 tsp. salt	3 c. vinegar
1 lb. tart apples	2 c. white sugar
12 onions	2 tsp. mustard

Slice the tomatoes and add the salt. Chop the apples, onions and raisins. Scald the vinegar and when cool add the sugar and mustard. Combine all the ingredients and keep at least two weeks before using.

Grape Catsup

1 lb. blue grapes	1 c. lemon juice
1 c. sugar	1 tsp. cinnamon

Wash grapes, remove from stems, place in a preserving kettle and add just enough water to prevent burning. Cook until soft and press through a coarse sieve or colander. Add the rest of the ingredients to the pulp and boil until as thick as tomato catsup. Stir frequently to prevent burning.

Piccaililli

1/2 bus. green tomatoes	1 c. mustard seeds
1/2 pk. onions	2 T. allspice berries
3 medium cabbage	6 c. brown sugar
1 1/2 c. salt	1 c. stick cinnamon
	1/2 c. cloves

Vinegar

Wash tomatoes, peel onions and cut cabbage in quarters. Put all the vegetables through the food chopper using a coarse knife. Place in a crock in layers, sprinkling each with salt. Cover and let stand overnight. Next morning drain and add sugar, mustard seed. Tie other seasonings in a cheesecloth bag. Pour over just enough vinegar to cover vegetables, bring to the boiling point, and let simmer for one and a half hours. Remove spice bag and bottle.

Dill Pickles

Use a four-gallon jar or crock and place a layer of dill in the bottom with 1/2 oz. mixed pickling spice. Then wash enough small cucumbers to fill the jar to within two or three inches from the top. The cucumbers should be as uniform in size as possible. Add another layer of dill and 1/2 oz. spices. Pour over the contents a brine made of 1 lb. salt, 3 c. vinegar and 10 qts. water. Weight cucumbers down with a plate and a sad iron. Allow the pickles to remain in a fairly warm room (about 86 degrees Fahr.) for 10 days or two weeks. A scum will form on the surface which should be skimmed off. If cucumbers are dark green in color and have the typical dill flavor transfer them to 2 quart jars and fill with fresh brine made by boiling together the salt, vinegar and water in the same proportions as given above. Cool slightly before pouring over the pickles. Add a small amount of dill and spice and seal tightly.

Sauer Kraut

1 lb. salt.	40 lbs. cabbage
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Choose only sound, mature cabbage heads and remove outer leaves and cores. Shred or cut thinly. Pack in a clean earthenware vessel or water-tight keg. Alternate layers of cabbage with layers of salt. When crock is nearly full press down firmly and pound to extract the juice. The liquid should come over the cabbage. Put horse radish over the top, cover with a clean cloth and weight it down with a clean brick or stone. If any mold is visible during the fermentation skim it off and cover the top with brine. Keep in a warm place for six or eight days. If a small amount only is desired, use 2 oz. salt and 5 lbs. cabbage.

ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup	oz.—ounce	pk.—peck
T.—tablespoon	pt.—pint	bus.—bushel
tsp.—teaspoon	lb.—pound	qt.—quart

All measurements are level

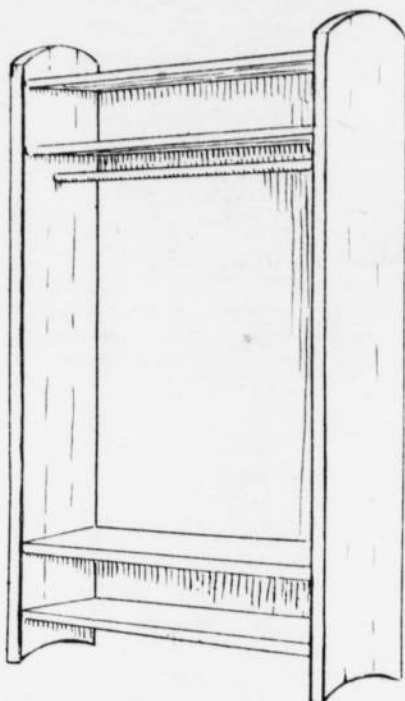
Home-made Conveniences

Money-saving Articles Which May Be Easily Made by the Woman or Man of the House

I MOVED into another house recently and found to my dismay that there was no linen closet. As my husband is a very handy man he made one for me out of four apple boxes which were already in our possession. He nailed them together and raised them on legs in order to save unnecessary bending. The legs, which were made of 2-inch by 1-inch strips, secured from a packing box, extend to the top of the cupboard.

My husband stained and grained the new piece of furniture to match the woodwork in our hall upstairs, and after it was perfectly dry I lined each section with white ceiling paper. Across the front I put a pretty cretonne curtain, which keeps the linen free from dust. This cupboard is a great boon to me.

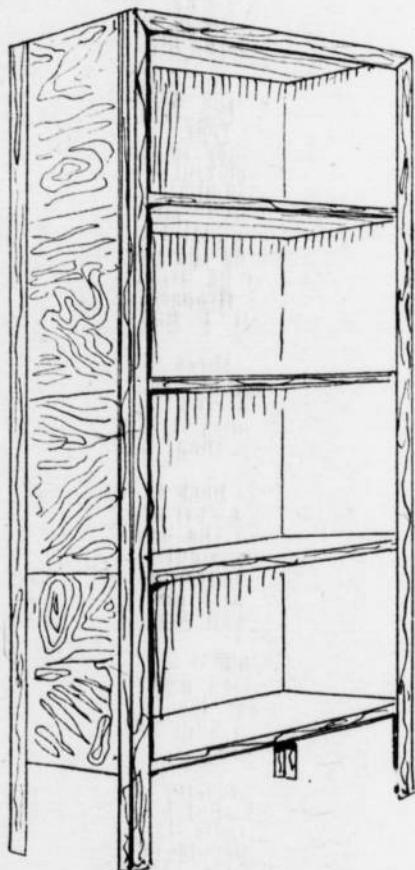
This clothes closet was also made by my husband as we were short of



cupboards. It has all the advantages of a clothes closet and yet can be moved from one room to another or to a different position in the same room. At the top is space for hats, while the section for garments is wide enough to hold coat hangers on a rod or a bar made from a broom-stick or small curtain pole. I find the section for shoes very handy as it is impossible to keep a floor clean with boots lying around.

We enamelled the entire cupboard white to match the woodwork in the room, and when dry I put up curtains of figured cretonne. I find it more satisfactory to have a separate curtain for each section than to have one extending the full length of the cupboard.

In order to make the closet deep enough to hold wire or wooden coat hangers, my husband glued several pieces of four-inch flooring together, allowing them to dry thoroughly before nailing the cupboard together. He says that if flooring is not at hand, two wide boards can be nailed together securely instead. The crack should be well filled with putty. Success is only possible if the wood is well seasoned and if the carpenter is skilful.—Mrs. R. C. M.



Have You an Idea Worth Money?

This week we have printed descriptions of two home-made conveniences which were sent in by a woman reader. They are articles which can be easily copied at a very small expense and will be of great value in many homes. Many of our readers have similar home-made conveniences or labor-saving devices. They may have been made either by the woman or man of the house, or at their request by the local carpenter or tinsmith. They take the place of an expensive piece of equipment or furniture and give satisfactory service. The articles may range anywhere from a shelf in the cellar to a door in the attic. They may even be out-of-doors but wherever they are situated they have meant a short-cut in work or an added comfort and convenience for the woman in the home.

We want ideas which you have found to be of value and which are worth telling others about. You may think that the idea you have is commonplace, that anyone might have it. That is the very one that we want to hear about. It is surprising how many perfectly good and valuable ideas hide their light under a bushel. To bring these practical labor-savers to the light of day where they may be used by others The Guide is offering prizes for letters from either men or women giving a description of some such a device. The prizes are as follows:

Best Letter	\$5.00
Second Best Letter	4.00
Third Best Letter	3.00
Next Six Best Letters	2.00

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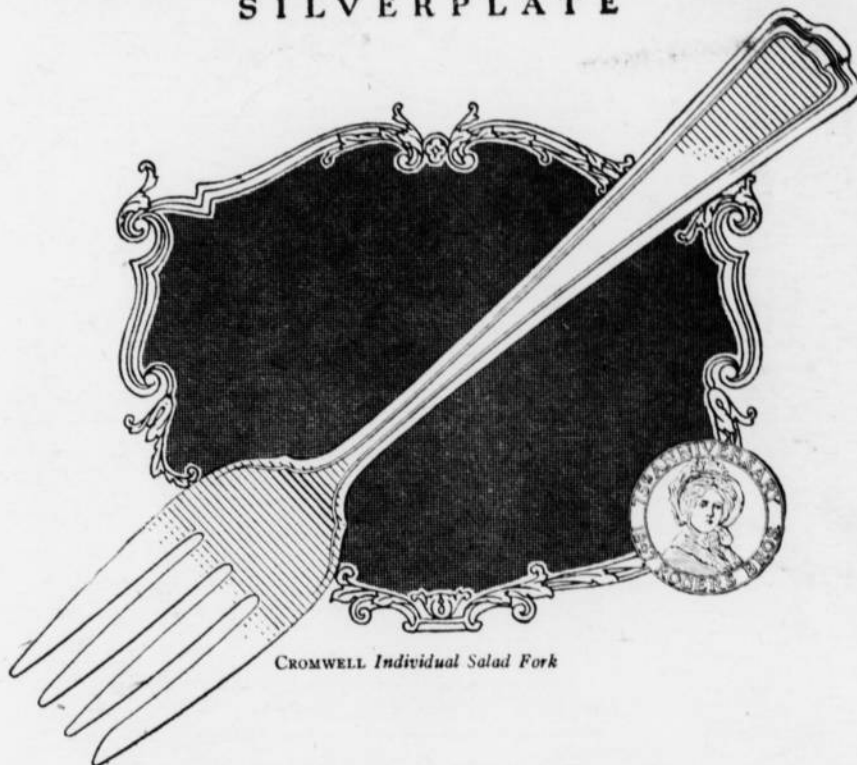
1. The letters should be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the sheet.
2. Name and address of sender should be written on a separate sheet.
3. Two or more ideas may be sent by one contributor.
4. Where ever possible a rough drawing (in pencil or ink) or photograph should be included to give some idea of construction or of the finished article.
5. The materials used and the dimensions must be clearly stated.
6. State what value the article has been to you. Do you consider that it has saved you time, labor and money?
7. Letters must be in our hands by November 1. The sooner they come the better.
8. Prizes will be paid in the month of November. We will publish as many of the letters as we have the space for. Names of contributors will not be published if the writer so request.
9. Do not worry over the literary style of your letter. It will be judged on the value of the idea and the clearness of the description.
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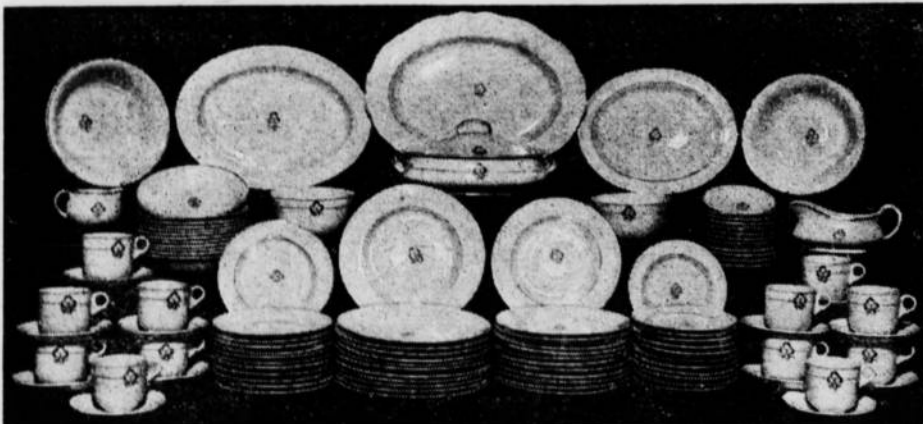


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The Success of Steven Branscombe

Continued from Page 7

She inclined her head. There was a clatter of feet on the board-walk, and Peter turned to confront a bevy of women, poorly-clad creatures, most of them middle-aged, with gnarled hands and reddened faces.

"Excuse us, please, Mis' Branscombe," one of the women began. "But could ye be tellin' us if we can come to th' funeral?"

Mrs. Branscombe smiled. "Of course, Mrs. Ryan," she returned. "What made you think you wouldn't be welcome?"

"Because the neighbors said they wouldn't let us inside."

"How absurd!" cried the woman on the porch. "Why, Mr. Branscombe will be proud to have you there, Mrs. Ryan—and all the others, if you'd like to come."

"We'll all be there, then, if our clo'es ain't too bad," piped up a woman at the rear.

"Indeed, they're not. We'd feel hurt if you remained away."

Mrs. Branscombe's smile was brave. An embarrassed silence ensued, attended by an equally embarrassed shuffling of feet as the women departed.

"Well, I'll be dropping over to the hotel," Peter Branscombe said, gruffly. "Where shall I find the Methodist Church?"

"It's just three blocks down this street," replied Mrs. Branscombe, pointing with the bouquet of roses. "You can't miss it."

"Good-bye, then, until this afternoon."

Peter strode back to his car and gave the chauffeur a curt order. Mrs. Branscombe entered the house, just as little Henry came in sight.

"You had better go right up to the barber shop and get your hair cut," she said. "Tell Mr. Blake to charge it."

"Yes, ma'am."

Henry hurried away. Doubtless the familiar street leading to the barber shop bore a strange appearance to him that day.

Peter Branscombe had no difficulty in finding the church. From four directions the streets leading to it were dotted with people—all headed toward a common centre. Many were on foot, some in buggies, some in "democrat" wagons, and a few in automobiles. Several blocks down the street Peter saw two figures on horseback. The horses' lagging steps and drooping heads indicated that they had come a long way.

Most of the pedestrians were covered with the dust of the open country. Many of them were obviously in their "Sunday best," but some were clad in their work-day clothes.

The church was a big, old-fashioned structure. Already most of the pews were filled, while down both aisles people literally jammed themselves in their eagerness to get close to the pulpit.

At the organ a white-haired musician played softly. Occasionally he half turned on his stool and surveyed the rapidly filling house. The air was heavy with the scent of roses, from a great bank of them, placed below the pulpit.

Peter saw another huge mound of flowers directly in front of the altar-rail. A straggling line of women and children passed before this mound, each depositing a bouquet upon it. Peter noted that the women were weeping and that the children dug childish fists into their eyes, immediately after making their respective additions to the pile. Peter suddenly realized that under the mound of flowers lay the casket containing the body of his brother.

The shuffling of feet seemed endless. Hurrying ushers strove to find seats for the throng. Peter took one in the rear, and presently the shuffling died down. The notes of the organ dropped to a tender minor strain. Stifled sobs were heard. Then the organ took up a new note, and a chorus of childish voices arose. Peter could see the little singers, in starched white dresses, grouped in what he judged to be the "Amen" corner, flanking the altar rail.

"What are they singing?" Peter asked a man sitting next to him—a

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man with a cleanly shaven face and a blue denim shirt.

"Asleep in Jesus," the man replied. When the hymn ended, a tall man rose from his place in the line of black-clad ministers ranged behind the altar rail and went into the pulpit.

"Let us pray," he said. He extended his long arms in the attitude of one about to pronounce a benediction. There was an obedient lowering of heads. Peter's head remained upright and his eyes open.

The prayer was brief, the delivery husky. Peter heard little of it. By the time the "Amen" had been said, the people in the pews were sobbing. Then the minister spoke.

"My friends," he began, "you all know what we are here for. Down there," pointing to the mound of flowers at his feet, "lies the body of the man whose life was a part of the lives of everybody in this building. We are here to do Steven Branscombe honor. Those of us who knew him intimately—and most of us did—remind each other what a wonderful man he was, and are determined to keep his memory green as long as we are permitted to remain here."

He turned and pointed to the white-haired organist, who still kept his seat at the small organ.

"Mr. Collins, over there, might tell us a few things about the departed brother. But Mr. Collins tells with his mind what is in his heart. We have heard him talk that way this afternoon. His love for Steven Branscombe was poured out through the soul of the organ he loved so well.

"I see a lot of persons here who might say good things about Steven Branscombe, if they were able to talk. But they can't, any more than I can. They can only express their sorrow and appreciation through the gifts of flowers and their presence here.

"Most of you know about the case of Jim Black, who was sick and who appealed to Steven to save his family from want. You remember how Steven stood in the very spot where I am standing now, and informed you folks that he wanted enough groceries here by ten o'clock the next morning to relieve the distress of this family, and enough money to ensure their freedom from want for some time to come. You remember what happened, don't you?"

There was an eager nodding of heads all over the audience.

"Of course you do." The speaker's serious face softened in a reminiscent smile. "That space down there, now covered with flowers, was filled with enough eatables to last ten families a year. We had to sell some of it and convert it into money. And as for the cash donations—well, Jim is on his feet again.

"In all the years that Steven Branscombe labored in Miltonvale he never accumulated any money or property. You know that. Despite the fact that the salary we were able to pay him was scarcely enough to clothe and feed his family, he was always ready to give to others. I suppose there was no more charitable man in the country than Steven Branscombe. He did not have great material riches to disburse, like the rich scribes and pharisees in Holy Writ; but, like the poor widow Christ commended, he gave his mite—all that he had.

"He was a simple man, was Steven Branscombe. I never saw him wear a new suit—did you?" There was a general shaking of heads. "I seem to remember that his heels were frequently run down, and Joe Gaynor, over there, can testify that he has often half-soled Steven's shoes. Steven liked to appear well—but not at the expense of some other man's necessities."

The speaker wiped his eyes. His example was emulated by others in the audience.

"Do any of you know who supplied that last two thousand dollars to pay off the mortgage on this church?"

The entire congregation sat forward in their seats and craned their necks toward the speaker, who had untied his Prince Albert coat and was standing with his right hand in his trousers pocket, his shoulders thrown back.

"I'll tell you now," he said, his voice rising to an oratorical pitch. "I'll tell you right in front of Mrs. Branscombe



Ask Him

Ask the boy what cereal he likes best. He will say, we believe, Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice. Millions of children do.

And these are the best foods for him. They make whole grains enticing.



Ask Him

Ask the doctor what cereal is the best for the boy. He will probably say Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. For he advises whole grains. And these are the only whole-grain foods with every food cell broken.

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The reason for whole grains lies largely in minerals. In the lime, the iron, the phosphates which growing children need.

Whole wheat is almost a complete food. It supplies 16 needed elements. Children who get whole wheat in plenty are in no way underfed.

Why Puffed?

The reason for Puffed Grains is the fact that every food cell is fitted to digest. There are 125 million food cells in a grain of wheat. This process explodes them all.

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Like bubbled nuts

The fearful heat gives Puffed Grains a taste like toasted nuts. The puffing makes them airy, thin and flimsy. So this makes whole grains food confections. Children revel in them.

You can serve in a dozen ways, at mealtime and between meals. Do so—you mothers who believe in making whole-grain foods delightful.



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Puffed Wheat

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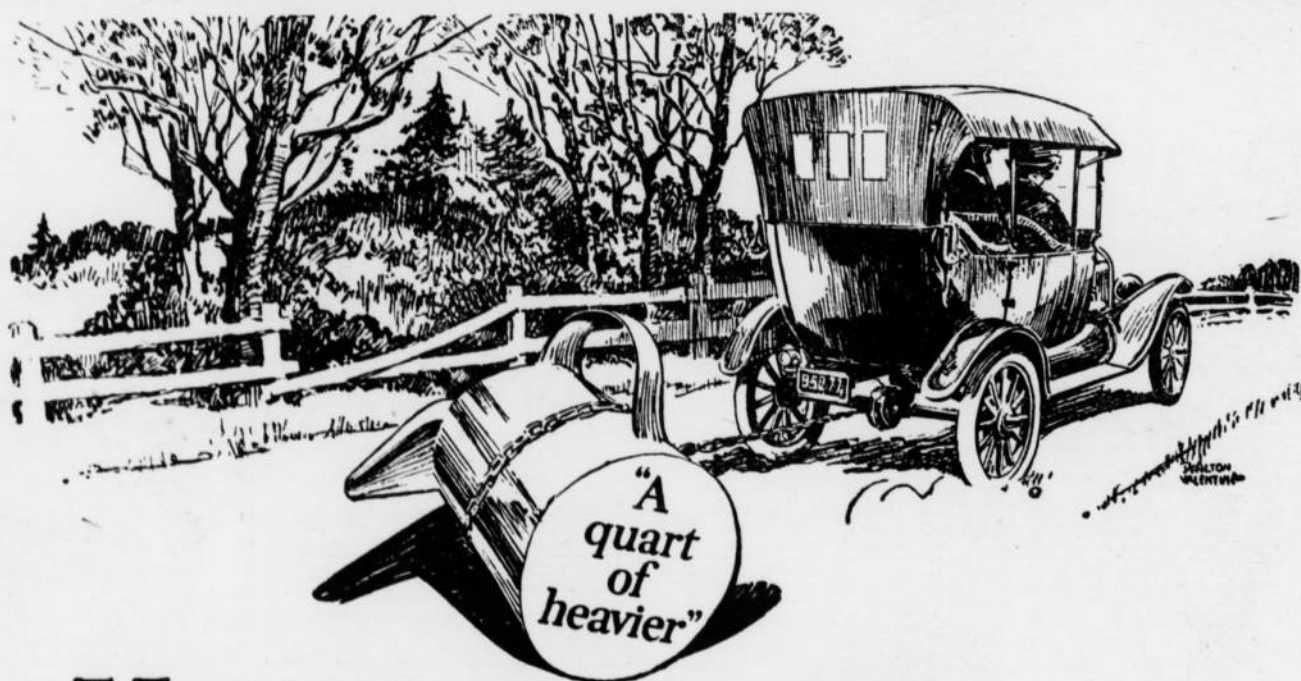
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and her three children, so that they may share in the general pride we all feel. I'll tell you so that you can feel ashamed, some of you who didn't dig as deep as you might have, to pay off that old mortgage and face your church future with joy and confidence.

"The man who paid off that two thousand dollars was the man whose calm face looks up through all these flowers this afternoon. He mortgaged his own life insurance to do it!"

The effect of the announcement on the congregation was wonderful. Here was something that required more than emotional display in response to the speaker's words. Peter Branscombe moved uneasily. He felt, somehow, that he was personally responsible for his brother's sacrifice. The man on the platform was speaking again.

"I know what a lot of you would like to say, as soon as you've had time to think. But it's too late to say anything now. Steven Branscombe is gone, but what he has done remains, here in this town. He did not found any libraries, but he wrote imperishable messages on the hearts of his fellowmen. It won't be much of a task to probate his estate, but the legacies that he left can never be dissipated. The mark of his kindly touch is on the brows of your little children. It will never be effaced."

"In life Steven Branscombe was a great man. In death he has reached the pinnacle of success. If his spirit is hovering near at this moment, it is looking with honest pride upon this proof of it."

The speaker drew a long breath. Then, abruptly, he turned and sat down. It was as if, in the final outburst of feeling, he could no longer trust his voice nor his self-control.

A solemn hush pervaded the crowded room. It was broken by the silvery call of a meadow lark, floating in through the open windows from a giant maple which brushed the side of the old church.

And then began a testimonial indescribable in its heart-stirring power. As something which has its birth in the seventh heaven and is borne on wings of celestial melody, the strains of the organ swelled into a paean of rejoicing. It was not a funeral hymn. It was a song of triumph.

As one person, the audience rose and lifted their voices. Through the open windows and doors the mighty vibrations rolled out into the fragrant air. Waiting hundreds took it up. The treble of the children mingled with the deeper tones of the elders. And the clanging of the great church bell punctuated the wave of harmony as the brazen tongue leaped back and forth.

What happened afterward was like a dream to Peter Branscombe.

He was hazily conscious of seeing the casket, with its canopy of flowers, being carried down the centre aisle to the door. He knew he was following it, as it was lifted down the steps and into the waiting hearse. A busy man in black, with a carnation in his button-hole, pointed to an old-fashioned hack, and Peter climbed into it—one of a party of four. The ride to the cemetery was through an unbroken line of people, who stood in the blazing sun with their heads uncovered—men and women alike—and gazed at the procession with streaming eyes.

At the grave, Peter stood close to the brink and gazed down into it as four men lowered the casket—still flower-covered—to its last resting place. He heard, as one who dreams, the "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" of the clergyman. He heard, too, the sobs that began at the grave and rolled back on all sides. And he saw his sister-in-law flanked by the openly weeping Henry and the two little girls, turn away as the workmen began to cover the casket with earth.

He caught up with Mrs. Branscombe before she had gone twenty feet.

"Mary," he said huskily, "I want you—" he paused and gulped. Something hot and moist stung his eyes—eyes that had never softened with remorse.

"Will you honor me by coming home with me?" he asked humbly.

"Yes, Peter, if you would like to have us," Mary replied.

The Reverend Robert Dillon, his mouth a straight line and his chin very

firm, stood before Peter Branscombe in the latter's luxurious library.

"I have thought over, very carefully, what you told me," he said, "and I find I cannot give up my profession."

"You can't," shouted Peter. "I suppose you're going to marry Helen anyway?"

"She says so, sir," replied the young man, flushing.

Peter reached forward and grasped his prospective son-in-law's hand, shaking it vigorously.

"You've got the right spirit!" he said. "I have just begun to realize that your chances of success are bigger than mine can ever be. God bless you both!"—Copyright 1922, The People's Home Journal, F. M. Lupton, Publisher.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 3

those days the settlers enjoyed to the full their community gatherings and through the Grain Growers' local this spirit of sociability has been well preserved. For some years the district has been working for a new school, and this summer a fine new building was formally opened by a Grain Grower entertainment of local talent. The collection, amounting to \$103, will be used to purchase an organ for the use of the district.

In the spring this local sent for a consignment of brooms made by the blind, and these were sold to the members, thus assisting the home for the blind financially and encouraging the work done there.

Goodwater Has Egg Circle

The Goodwater district has a very successful egg circle organized under the auspices of the Grain Growers' local. There are twenty members in the circle and they are receiving a premium on fresh eggs and getting cash. It has had the effect of raising the standard and keeping up the price of eggs locally.

Miss Peers, of the Department of Public Health, visited the district, and held a short course in home nursing, which was well attended and very instructive. Scarcity of money need not prevent any district from taking advantage of these lectures as they cost nothing and require only a little effort on the part of some organization to advertise and provide a place of meeting.

Wieler Celebrates Birthday

At our meeting in April we agreed with the U.F.A. to hold a membership drive, the losers to give a banquet to the winners. The banquet was held on the occasion of the birthday of our locals. We had with us the lady who organized the Wieler U.F.W.A. local, Mrs. Geo. Root. After a very bountiful chicken dinner, Mrs. E. E. Sparks, our president, opened the program for the evening with an address of welcome, also explaining the aims and objects of the organization. Mrs. Root gave a very able address on birthdays. One of the many things she said concerning birthdays was that now-a-days, the celebration of birthdays was gradually turning to countries, organizations, and institutions rather than to individuals.

Oscar Kuester, one of our young U.F.A. members, gave a short talk on Our Young People, pointing out what a great amount of good the younger set were deriving from the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Mr. Root gave an interesting address on community interests. Mr. Sparks made a few remarks on the political activities of the U.F.A., and A. P. Moan on the commercial activities of the U.F.A. The musical part of the program was much enjoyed by all. We all went home feeling that we had had a very enjoyable evening, and hoping Wieler would have a birthday party every year.—Mrs. A. P. Moan, secretary.

Good Receipts From Picnic

Mrs. Robt. A. Campbell, the secretary of the Springhill U.F.M., where the men and women work together in a mixed local, reports that recently their local held the best picnic that has been held in that district for some years. With the large crowd and from receipts of the gate, sports and booth, etc., they



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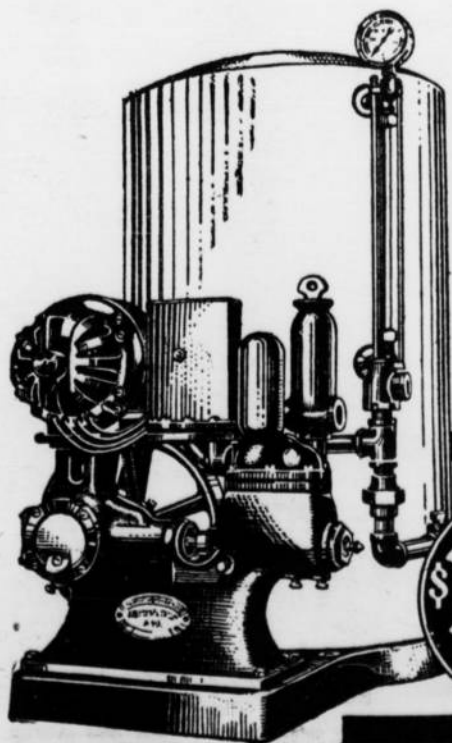
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realized \$300.75. Out of this amount there was paid \$232.30, leaving a clear profit of \$68.45. This was used to pay off the apple debt of the previous winter and now, with a small amount left in the treasury, they are ready to start off with enthusiasm for the fall work. As soon as harvest operations are over the women members are planning to hold another demonstration in sewing and millinery.

A Band at Pine Creek Picnic

A rousing picnic was held by the U.F.M. at Pine Creek this year. Not only was the afternoon made cheery with the Edrans band, but in the evening after the picnic, the young people danced to its music. As usual, the

U.F.W.M. were busy serving lunch on the grounds. Twenty-five cents was charged for three ham sandwiches, a piece of cake and a cup of tea. Just how good those sandwiches were can only be realized when one learns that a whole ham disappeared, and the ladies had to revert to salmon to supply the needs.

"Bring and Buy" Social

We had a "bring and buy" early in the spring. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. joined in this enterprise. Members brought anything they had at home that there was a sale for. The young people of the district had a social dance together after the sale. When all was

over the proceeds were divided between the two locals and all had a social time together. Sometimes we have a little "bring and buy" at our meetings. We meet the first Thursday of every month at the members' homes. We always try and send a delegate to the district convention, and as many members as care to attend. Sometimes there are five or six of our local in attendance. Our programs include various subjects of interest to farm women. The district nurse gave us a visit recently, making a three days' lecture and demonstration course, which we all enjoyed. We kept our meetings going all winter, three or four of us going together—Mrs. M. McLellan, secretary, Chain Lakes, U.F.W.A.

One-Minute Speeches

The U.F.W.M. committee report on marketing aroused considerable discussion at the last meeting of the Roaring River Women's Section. The United Farm Women are working toward the establishment of the sale of eggs on a graded basis in the province.

Following the discussion the members drew for subjects for one minute speeches, and short pithy addresses were given on such topics as, The Hired Man; The Skating Rink; Curling; Putting on a Play by Local Talent; Church Going; and the Best Book I Have Read. This Women's Section is procuring a travelling library for the summer months, and is also securing song books for community singing.

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FULLER BRUSHES

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Dilke's "At Home"

The Dilke W.G.G.A. gave a reception recently to all members and families of the local. Arrangements were left to a committee of four women, who sent out dainty invitation cards and provided a most successful program of local talent. Mrs. E. Osborne, district director, acted as chairman, and in her inimitable manner made every guest feel at home immediately. After the program, old-fashioned group games were played in different parts of the hall. A hat trimming contest by the men provoked great fun and was only slightly less popular than the suit-case race. In the latter, suit cases filled with women's apparel of all styles and by-gone ages were given to the men, who had to don the clothing, run the length of the hall, and return the clothing to the suit case. Other groups found the bean board, checkers, etc., most entertaining. A dainty supper, followed by three cheers and a "tiger" for the hostesses, brought the evening to a close.

A Definite Purpose for Year

The Moosomin Women's Section, S.G.A., outlined a most interesting program for the summer season. Some of the topics for discussion were: The Making of a Student, Leadership and Co-operation, Evenings in Winter, How to Make Housekeeping Attractive to Our Girls, Getting and Keeping Good Health, Cause and Remedy for Unsettled Conditions, Pioneer Days, Community Service, Who is Our Neighbor? Just a glance at these subjects creates interest, and every one of the forty members are responsible for at least one contribution to the program. The children are also asked to provide music and recitations from time to time.

The club is at present organized into two teams for a membership drive, and the particular purpose for 1922 is to buy or furnish a rest room. To raise the necessary funds for this two garden parties and a moonlight porch dance have been arranged, and lunches will also be served on sports day.

Club Briefs

The Riverhurst Women's Section is following the suggested programs for summer meetings sent out by Central office, and the members are taking much interest in the discussions. Early in the season a short course in home dress-making was put on and later a union meeting was arranged, at which R. Wood from Central office gave an address.

The Reford W.G.G.A. holds its meetings in the community hall, two members acting as hostesses at each meeting. The club has contributed toward the Russian Save the Children fund, and is also taking a very great interest in local matters. Mrs. Krips, director of Women's Sections, visited Reford in June, and gave an interesting address on Politics and its Relation to the Home.

The members of the Tweedside W.G.G.A. are practicing for a play, Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard, to be given some time in November.

The Farrell Lake U.F.W.A. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Louis Svordahl. Mrs. Keast gave a very interesting talk on, Should Wives Have an Allowance. Following this Mrs. Findlay gave a demonstration of canning by the pressure method.

Although Vance Neola W.G.G.A. cannot boast of a very large membership, the women are very active in community work, and are contributing both in work and funds toward the maintaining of a rest room in Biggar. An ice cream social in June added to the treasury \$14.50, and the members are now planning for a sale of work after threshing.

During the summer the Keeler W.G.G.A. has received a very instructive series of lectures from the local physician on health subjects. The members have also discussed topics such as, Common-sense House Cleaning, Should Girls Enter the Professions, Group Government, and have re-read the

various reports presented at the annual convention.

The attendance at each of the summer meetings has been most encouraging, 34 women and 16 children being present in July.

The W.G.G.A. of Tantallon held a very successful garden party recently, during the course of which short addresses were given by Mr. Salkheld, M.L.A., Dr. Flatt and Mr. Paynter. The pleasure of the occasion was greatly heightened by generous contributions by the band. A collection was taken amounting to over thirty dollars, which will be donated toward the assistance of the blind in Saskatchewan.

The members of the North End branch W.G.G.A. are bringing the school and homes of the district into

closer communication through a committee appointed to visit the classroom monthly and to report its activities. By this means it is hoped to provide greater comfort and more healthful recreation for the pupils.

The club has donated toward the prize list for the agricultural fair, and has given a special prize to any woman of the club carrying off the greatest number of points at the fair.

Valpoys U.F.M. finds the men and women actively working together in socials, debates and entertainments. A community hall stands as a proof that even in districts suffering hardship the united efforts of neighbors can achieve lasting results for advancement.

Condor U.F.W.A. had a very interesting demonstration by Mrs. F. Barton, on millinery, and also how to clean and

press hats to make them look like new.

Roydale Juniors Go Camping

The Roydale junior local have just completed a very successful camping expedition to Chip Lake, near Peavine. The party consisted of twenty young people with their chaperons. The organization of the camp consisted of four councilmen, a judge, chief of police, editor of the paper, and camp secretary. The first day was occupied in making the trip to the lake and putting up the tents. On the second day a berry-picking expedition was planned, while part of the fourth day was devoted to the trial of offenders. The bi-monthly meeting of the local was held on one of the days when the weatherman frowned on out-door plans. The camp proved very successful, and already plans are under way to have it repeated.



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Teachers and Schools

Continued from Page 7



A group of the girls and boys taken at Insinger Station, all ready for the trip to the beach provided by the scholarships offered by the Insinger Club. Mr. Penner stands at right-hand end of the third row.

the personality of the teacher. Robert England, B.A.M.C., is a young Irishman by birth but has chosen Canada for his home. Intending to train for the ministry, Robert England, like many other young men, went to serve his country in times of war. He was scoutmaster throughout the war and came back with an earnest desire to serve Canada in times of peace as he had done during the war. He brought back to Canada with him his bride, who was a trained nurse. Therein lies a story of romance, which commenced when a certain nurse in a London hospital came on duty early one morning and found a new patient in her ward, a young Canadian lieutenant, whose first words to her were a question of how soon he might get out of hospital and on his way to Dublin. Lieutenant England remained in hospital long enough to persuade the nurse to return to Canada with him. With true British adaptability the nurse, who had lived her life in the city of London, is making good in a new Canadian district, ten miles from the nearest railway. She confesses that there are so many interesting things to be done that she has no time to be lonely and that town life bores her now.

Slawa school district built for its teacher a residence, a three-roomed cottage, with cellar and screened-in porch, beside the school, and it has been made into a cozy home. Mrs. England assists her husband with much of his social work and occasionally nurses needy cases.

Robert England has taught for two years in Slawa school and is remaining there for this year. Outlining the problems of such a school, he says: "In my school there are eight grades and a junior and senior division in Grade I. This means nine classes. The total enrollment is 42. There are 25 or more recitations—teaching lessons—per day.

A teacher is not alone responsible for the teaching of the three R's, as in the old-fashioned school, but has to teach a modern curriculum with 'its embarrassment of riches,' and give himself to his community. The teacher finds that he is kept busy—six days in a week and even on Sunday—boy scout work, night school, visiting, entertainments, etc."

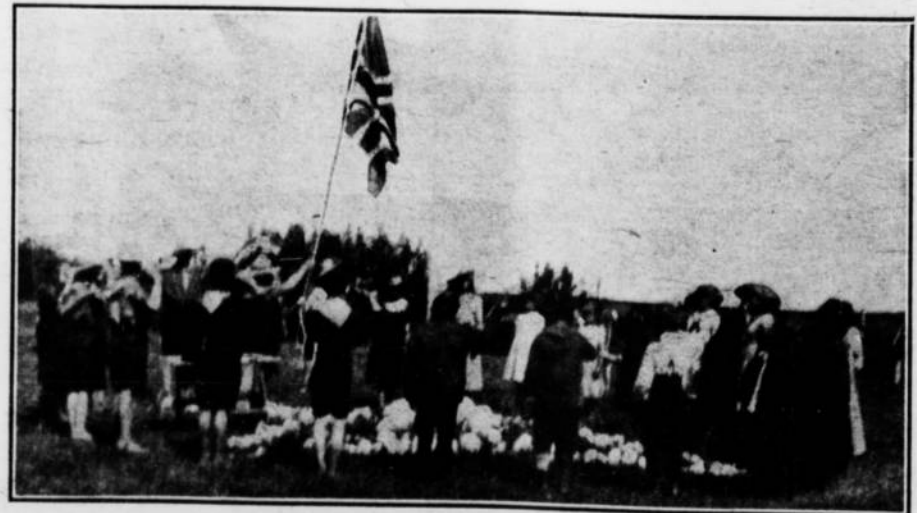
Mr. England has great hopes of the scout program developing alert and observant boys and girls. He has worked out a system of responsible government in his school, believing it the best way to establish confidence in elected representatives and a respect

for authority exercised by those elected. The girls choose captains for the week and they are in charge of "inside duty," for all that must be looked after inside the schoolroom. The boys elect their captains and they are responsible for "outside duty," looking after the school yard and keeping things neat. The captains elected must endeavor to settle disputes and quarrels arising on the playground and are responsible for marching the pupils in and from the schoolroom. Final authority, of course, is vested in the teacher, but they must go to him only as the last resource.

Mr. England had adopted a very impressive little ceremony at the close of the school. The pupils march from the room and form in a ring around the flag pole, and as the flag is lowered stand at salute and sing the National Anthem.

With the co-operation of the Department of Education, the trustees and the ratepayers, Mr. England has been able to carry out many things to help brighten the lives of the people.

The night school arranged a series of addresses by the local bank manager, lumber agent, etc. Pathoscope shows, lantern lectures, games, dances, Christ-



The pupils of Slawa School in Scout costume standing at salute and singing the National Anthem as the flag is being lowered at four o'clock

mas entertainments have also been held. The school has had travelling libraries, a school newspaper, and with the co-operation of the Red Cross Mr. England and Mrs. England have been able to render first aid to about 20 cases in the year.

In describing how he endeavors to fit the training to the needs of the community, Mr. England explains: "Our boy scout troop made benches for the school grounds, put on a play for the Christmas entertainment, and some of the boys have opened a savings account. We hope to arrange for demonstrations of butter making, killing and dressing of meat, making of sausage, and a short course in the use of tools, this summer. We can find people in our district, or near it, who can give these demonstrations, and we believe that the material prosperity of the district will be affected for good as a result. We hope to attempt something by way of improving the marketing of our farm products by collective action."

Best Teachers for Hardest Schools

Mr. England has something to say regarding the future of the school teacher that rural people may well take to heart. "Rural school teaching is at the present time a 'blind alley,' if we expect promotion to a town or a city school. A man who considers his future does not stay long in a rural school. Our city schools refuse to accept a teacher on their staff without experience. Our rural schools are obliged to take what they can get. An yet the teaching of a rural school, with its variety of grades and its community problems, is the most difficult problem a teacher faces.

"But do we send out best teachers there? No! The crime of our educational system is the sending of our weakest teachers to our hardest schools to gain experience. Those who fail are retained, and so the vicious circle goes on.

After visiting Slawa, Inspector Drimmie's car headed north and east to Oukraina, school taught by J. M. Singleton, B.A. Wherever I went school inspectors were most kind in giving assistance in reaching schools and getting all the information possible. Mr. Drimmie is fortunate in having in his inspectorate five teachers who have special qualifications for teaching in rural schools.

A year ago the masonic lodges of Saskatchewan offered \$15,000 in scholarships to teachers who would specially qualify for, and agree to remain in, one of the more pioneer rural schools of the province where the services of the ablest teachers are needed. There were other qualifications dealing with academic standing and moral character. The scholarship of \$300 was to be used to assist the successful applicants to complete their professional training at either Regina or Saskatoon normal schools. In this way about 40 teachers of exceptional ability and training have gone into outlying districts and will remain there for at least a year. The five teachers taking this special course and teaching in Mr. Drimmie's inspectorate are Robert England, of Slawa school, Mr. Singleton, of Oukraina, R. Longmore, of Krydor, Miss Logan, of Lost Lake School, and Miss Andrew, of Paddling Lake school.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Singleton are graduates from Queen's university, and bring to their work a very strong desire for real service. The people of the district are Ruthenian and Polish. A splendid new frame four-roomed cottage has been built by the district for the teacher. The teacher's residence in such a district makes it possible for a teacher to remain for a reasonable length of time. The lot of the teacher in such a district is sufficiently trying, but with a comfortable, cozy home the teacher is encouraged to overlook other difficulties. In passing one cannot help remarking that the Department of Education should and can be more particular about the standard of house that is being put up as a teacher's residence. Oukraina has an exceptionally fine one, but in some cases mere shacks are thrust up, and no matter how determined the teacher is to make the best of things the lack of a decently comfortable home after school hours may break his or her contentment. The teacher's residence in these districts ought to be

a model house, an inspiration for the people of the district to more nearly reach the ideal Canadian home.

War End School

War End is another school situated under conditions somewhat similar to Slawa and Oukraina only the surrounding districts are very much poorer. The people, almost entirely Ruthenian, have settled on land fairly difficult to break, and, with no capital and few implements, are able to make only a very meagre living, and in some cases are living in poverty. Throughout the eight-mile drive from Insinger, I saw only small patches of land under cultivation, and the roads were mere trails. Districts like these face serious problems in their schools. It is difficult to raise the money needed and yet they are most in need of good schools and good teachers. I was told that the number of children in a half dozen schools within a short distance from

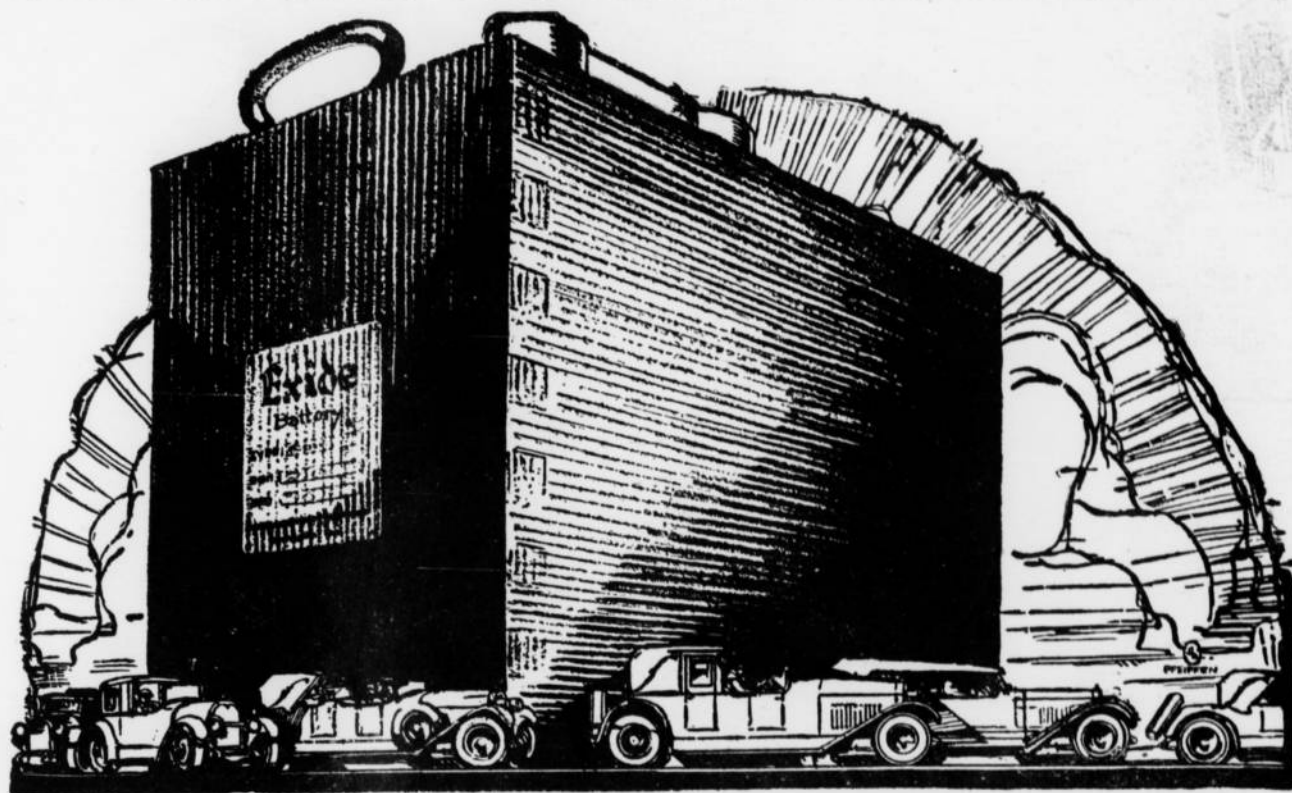
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War End ran from 40 to 60, and in one case 70. A school that size, even without the loneliness, under the isolated position might well daunt the heart of a teacher.

War End has built a teacher's residence and this makes it possible for them to secure a married teacher, a man who in all likelihood will remain with them for a reasonable length of time. Perhaps about as much credit should be given to the wives of the men who go into such districts to teach as to the teacher. They assist in every way possible, and are intensely interested in their husband's work. J. E. A. Penner, teacher and secretary-treasurer of War End, who has been at the school for two years, tells of his experience in getting established.

There had been considerable trouble over school matters and the Department of Education had been forced to assume temporarily the responsibility of selecting the teacher. The trouble soon cleared away and the school was again under local government, but the new teacher found it difficult to get points of contact between his work in the school and the homes in the community. The work was discouraging. But Mrs. Penner was not to be daunted by this and encouraged her husband to remain just a little longer. She told the children that if they brought cloth to school she would help them make their clothes. Soon the children, then the mothers, brought cloth requesting that they be shown how "to make clothes like English people wear," and to be told how to make lemon pie, which was to them the most wonderful pie ever made. Soon there was the best feeling between the new teacher and the people. Mr. and Mrs. Penner visit their homes, render assistance in times of trouble and in every way possible seek to serve their needs. Mrs. Penner teaches the girls of the school sewing and cooking, using the tiny kitchen of her home as a classroom. Wedding dresses and all kinds of garments are made by her for the women. Mr. Penner writes letters, makes out tax forms and explains many matters of business for the men of the neighborhood.

The Insinger Club

One cannot mention schools around Insinger without mentioning the name of Rev. Thos. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is located at the Social Centre at Insinger, established as a mission station by the Methodist church. He endeavors to link up the different schools and communities in every possible way. He and the teachers of that locality with the help of a group of business men in Saskatoon have organized the Insinger club. This club offers a scholarship to two boys and two girls in each school for progress and efficiency in their school-work during the year. The children winning this scholarship are given a trip to Lumsden Beach for a week. This trip means to many of the children a venture into a world that otherwise would be unknown to them. First comes the train journey then a whole delightful week of camp life, filled with an excellent program of sport and quiet talks. Friendships are formed with children from other parts of the province and of another nationality.

At the Social Centre, Mr. Johnson plans and carries out entertainments by the local people. Two musical plays in Ruthenian have been put on. Last winter, Mrs. Johnson, who is an accomplished musician, was training the young people of the community to put on an opretta, The Pied Piper of Hamelin. Moving picture shows of both an educational and an entertaining character are given twice a week by Mr. Johnson.

Rosemount School

Rosemount school, five miles from Yorkton, has a model schoolhouse for the needs of the district. Miss Rundle, who I understand was leaving this June, has taught Rosemount for five years. With an enrollment of 19 and all the grades the school is very satisfactory to handle from the teachers standpoint. Coupled with this favorable condition the school is placed in a prosperous English speaking community.

The ratepayers of the Rosemount school district have seen to it that their school keeps step with their own progress toward prosperity. They have built a good frame building with a

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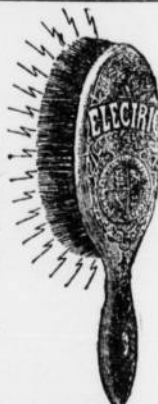
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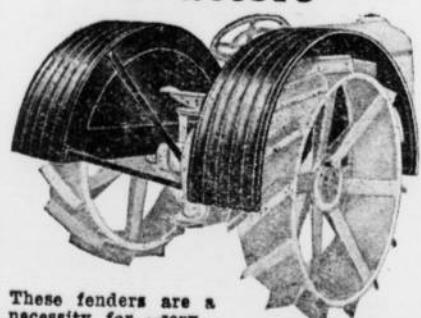


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basement, heated by a furnace. The basement has a large playroom, two indoor toilets. There is also a small kitchen fitted out with a hot lunch equipment. The second floor has a large well furnished schoolroom and two cloak rooms. The lighting comes from windows on two sides and the room is fitted with single desks. A piano was bought by the trustees, and community socials and entertainments are held in the building. The young people of the district have organized an entertainment committee, and the piano was bought at their suggestion. From the money raised by this committee a good barn was built on the school grounds.

The yard, as well as the school, showed good planning and care. The barn and school were neatly painted, the yard had been plowed and levelled and well fenced. A neat cement walk bordered with flowers ran from the gate to the steps of the school, and swings for the children had been erected on the playground.

There are as many different types of rural schools as there are different types of communities in Western Canada. These I have mentioned are just a few of those who are doing remarkably fine work.

The Status of the Wife

Continued from Page 11

for all this, and what the cure? There are two reasons, and two simple cures.

First reason: It is not recognized that the wife earns. She has not the right to her just share of the estate which has been accumulated by the joint efforts of herself and husband.

Cure: Give her this right. This is up to the provincial governments, and with our farmer men behind us—and they always are when once they understand—surely this should not be difficult. But it is up to the women to take the initiative. If they do not, then men have every right to think that women are satisfied with things as they are.

Second cause: The husband and wife cannot secure divorce for the same cause, and the definition of cruelty makes it too easy for the husband to "drive his wife away" and too difficult for her to secure alimony, divorce or judicial separation.

The French-Canadians from Quebec do not believe in divorce, and they are consistent in it. But they do believe in a different treatment for the wife in separation. In this line surely much may be done.

Quebec takes her laws from France, and she has a different standard, and for two reasons. First, because her laws permit no divorce. Separation there may be, but the marriage bond may not be broken. But as most of the cases cited in this article were brought for separation and not for divorce, it is evident that the other reason is the more potent. That is, because Quebec law does recognize that the wife earns.

Quebec is under "community of interests." A real "community does not maintain there while husband and wife are living together, but in separation and in death it does. So that even if the divorce is secured by the husband for the adultery of the wife, yet she is given half of the property which is the result of the joint earnings of husband and wife. The law states that she has this "not as a gift from her husband, but as representing what she has earned, or saved, or brought into the community."

This principle is absolutely at variance with the "Dower," doing away with the need of it. It is founded upon justice. Its establishment would recognize that the wife earns, and as a free woman has a right to her earnings—the half of the "community property." This, together with the single instead of the double code of morals, would place her upon the same footing before the law as her husband, and no other principle embodied in legislation could do this, no matter what it pretended to do.

Of the two, the recognition that she earns is the more important, not only in settling troubles, but in avoiding them. The husband who might desire to "drive his wife away" if as at present she must go out alone, would pause before using the same tactics if thereby half of the estate went with her. Her "convenience" then, as well as his own, would be a matter of consideration, and all this would of necessity lead to the "ours" feeling in the home, instead of the "yours" and "mine"—especially the "mine."

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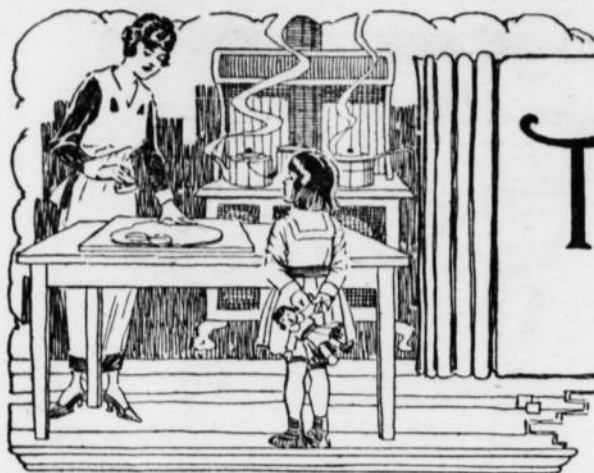
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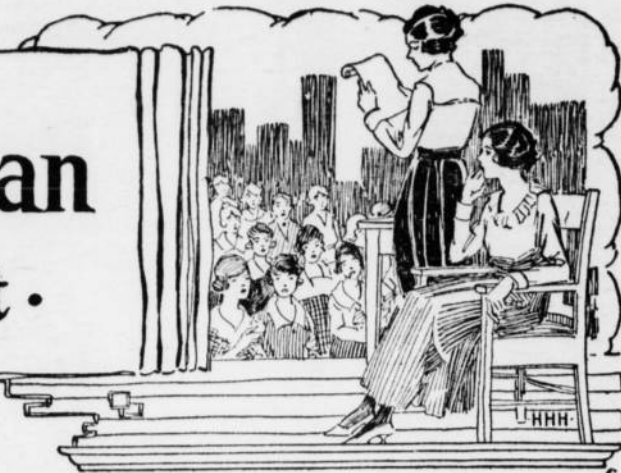


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The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



England's Woman Preacher

One of the most remarkable women in England today is Maud Royden, the woman preacher. We have become accustomed to see the professions slowly but steadily open to women, but the churches have held that while women may work as deaconesses and missionaries they may not preach from the pulpit. Maud Royden is the first English woman preacher to receive world-wide attention. Not only has she done something unprecedented, but she has done it so well that crowds throng to hear her.

Miss Royden is the daughter of a north of England shipbuilder who attained a baronetcy, and at his death divided a fortune among his eight children. She was educated at Oxford and baptized in the faith of the established church. Although nurtured in the luxury of the wealthy upper middle class, Maud Royden chose to make her home in a slum section of London. It was after she had finished her education at Oxford that life began to be revealed to this young woman, and she became interested in settlement work at Poplar, in the East End of London. Poplar is one of the ugly, squalid, pitiful slums of that huge city.

Miss Royden had been faced with the opportunity of a brilliant scholastic career. She was offered the Shakespearian lectureship in Oxford's University Extension Course. For three years she carried on this work and became known as one of the best speakers in England. Her education had given her a strong bent towards social and political work for the emancipation and uplifting of humanity, especially her own sex. Giving up the lectureship, she threw herself into the suffrage movement, then becoming very strong in England. She served on the executive of National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, and being a clever writer as well as speaker she edited the *Common Cause*, the official organ of the suffrage society.

With success, at least partially won, Miss Royden felt again the pull toward religious work, but wherever she sought to form a life work along this line for herself, she found barriers erected against women. In the Established Church of England traditions forbade women to preach in the pulpit. She had been a devout church member, and had strong friends among the bishops and deans who were prepared to strain precedent and ecclesiastical tolerance to the bending point, but she was not satisfied to confine herself to speaking to strictly limited and selected audiences. She felt that she had a gift held in trust for humanity, and she continually sought some channel through which she might deliver it.

At a crucial moment the City Temple, a famous non-conformist church in London, asked Miss Royden to speak on several occasions. Later when Rev. Joseph Fort Newton accepted an invitation to the pastorate of this church on the understanding that he would have only one service on Sunday, she was urged to take the other service each week. This she did regularly for two years and a half.

Her experience at City Temple, led Miss Royden to commence services on independent lines. With the assistance of Rev. Percy Dearmer, an Anglican clergyman, she founded the Fellowship Guild. She preaches every Sunday morning to packed audiences, consisting mainly of women, but with quite a fair sprinkling of men.

This, then, is the manner in which Maud Royden came into the nonconformist ministry, and has shaken some of the oldest things in England to their foundations. Yes, she wears a hat in church, a little close fitting hat, and a black costume with a white collar. Once when she had forgotten her hat for a service she answered an anxious enquiry by "Oh, I forgot it. I could not, you know, believe that God was watching to see whether or not I had on a hat." A writer telling of her message to the people says: "She talks about housing and wages, and men and women and little children, and all that intimately concerns them. Often she preaches about love and marriage and maternity. She particularly believes in love. God is love, she says, and because He made man and woman in His image their love is divine."

Miss Royden is also an author. Her book *Sex and Commonsense* is becoming very widely known. She has been described as a slender, quiet, ladylike person, and is slightly lame. She has a wonderful magnetic personality and is intensely earnest.

Mrs. Ramsland, M.L.A.

To visit Mrs. Ramsland, the one woman member for Saskatchewan, in her modest little home in the city of Regina, is to get the impression of a quiet "homey" woman, one who would manage to get quite a bit of enjoyment out of whatever she was doing. Whatever the topic of conversation happens to be whether it is good roads, party organization, or a household subject, you feel that she is interested.

She has gone about her work so quietly and with so little fuss that she has escaped to quite an extent the large amount of newspaper publicity that usually falls to the share of the first woman members elected.

Mrs. Ramsland was first elected to the legislature in 1919, to represent the Pelly constituency, which seat was left vacant by the death of her husband, in 1918. Mrs. Ramsland was re-elected as Liberal member in the general election of last year.

"What are you most concerned with" in the legislature, we asked her.

"I am interested in everything that is of concern to my constituency. I believe that a woman member is in exactly the same position as a man member," she replied. "Anything that is the business of my constituency or of the province as a whole, I consider is my business. I am interested in good roads and a score of other things which come up from time to time. Of course there are some matters of vital concern to women and children which come before the house, which I feel should receive an extra share of my attention because they are matters which have been neglected too long already."

Mrs. Ramsland has lived in Saskatchewan for sixteen years and has developed the breezy friendliness of the West. She, along with the women members of the other provincial legislatures, hold responsible positions and are being watched by women with a great amount of kindly and sympathetic interest.

Manners of the Child

It has been the complaint of the older people of almost every age that "children now-a-days have no manners." Methods of training children have changed very considerably with the times. Today there is a much greater effort toward allowing the real nature of the child to develop and express itself. The modern child is a product of the age in which he lives. He is no longer seen and not heard. If there is fault to be found with him—and there frequently is—the blame must lie with the forces that go to make up his nature rather than with the greater freedom which he enjoys.

As the home so the child, and as the child so the adult. Many an individual would have a more comfortable passage through life and would be saved moments of inconvenience and even suffering if his parents had taken the trouble to give to him during the early formative years of his life the "culture of good manners." In actual life it is the little corners to our natures which rub the hardest. Happiness is often destroyed by the lack of thoughtfulness over what we are pleased to call "the little things."

Most every age has agreed that children should be gentle and courteous to one another, refined in their appetites and cleanly in their habits. The question then is, can children be given this ideal by the outward observance of good manners? It is easy

enough to teach a child to say "Please" and "Thank you." Mechanical politeness is a short cut to outward good manners, but we should not be satisfied with that alone. Parents who want their children to avoid what is wrong simply because it is wrong, not merely because "it isn't done," will seek some way of teaching these elementary courtesies that will inspire in the child feelings of kindness and consideration for others on which these courtesies are based.

A child will not always say "Thank you" for something he does not want, but he will often say it for the gift in gratitude for the motive which prompted it. This is a refinement of feeling that can be easily drilled out of a child whose manners are purely mechanical.

"I took a piece of living clay
And gently formed it day by day,
And moulded with my power and art,
A young child's soft and yielding heart.
I came again when the years were gone,
It was a man I looked upon.
He still that early impress bore,
And I could change it nevermore."

They Do Marry

A friend of ours was recently bewailing the fact that the business world was offering good opportunities and good salaries to women. He declared that in his opinion important business and a fairly large salary was keeping many healthy young women of education and refinement out of the home. They would, he said, form a distaste for the routine of housework, and become so used to their own spending money that they would refuse to marry, etc., etc. One hears the same complaint made quite frequently by unobservant persons.

Of course the answer to that is that women are leaving the business world for the home every day of the year. They are accepting the responsibilities of the home in preference to the "routine and drudgery of business."

It is true that the women of today do not marry as young as their sisters of yesterday. But that fact has many points in its favor. Economic conditions have made it imperative that women enter the wage-earning world. The war aggravated that condition greatly and we have not yet quite swung back to normal in this respect.

We assured our pessimistic friend that giving women a choice between an independent career and the home was good "insurance" that the choice when made for the home was made from a love of the man and the home rather than from necessity. We have travelled past the days of the pitied and rather scorned "old maid," who was an economic burden to the family, and who was in most cases self-centred, because life had no particular niche for her. Her place is taken today by the independent "bachelor maid," whose weekly salary sometimes tides the family over periods of financial hardship.

Having the opportunity for earning her own living the woman of today is able to make a more careful choice of her home. Even should the "knight of her dreams" fail to put in an appearance she has work and interests that keep her occupied and contented. The fact that the choice of the home is a free-will choice when it is made makes for greater happiness. True there are a few women who choose business in preference to the home, but they are the exception rather than the rule. If that has been their deliberate choice, then it is better that they should remain there.

Wage earning for at least a short time gives a woman a better idea of the value of money, and economy in spending it. Contact with others outside the family circle broadens her views and gives her a better understanding of human nature. Frankly we are not worried over the fact that women are drawing salary cheques. It will take more than that to start this world on its way to ruin.



Mrs. S. K. Ramsland, M.L.A., and her three children, Maxwell, Lenore and Adele

Cranberry Recipes

By Florence Randall Livesay

THE many uses for the cranberry discovered by the Russians should encourage Canadian housewives to use more of this delicious fruit.

Among the various modes of cooking these may be enumerated: (1) kisel; (2) sauce for puddings; (3) cranberry cooked into a thick paste which will keep all winter, and is used as a dressing for roast veal, fowl, etc.; (4) sweetened and made into jam; (5) uncooked berries placed in jars of cold boiled water, and so preserved raw.

The Russian cranberry grows in very thick moss, the berry leaves being hardly visible. They are gathered in early spring from beneath the snow, when they are fairly soft. The grocery stores sell extract of cranberry, made without sugar, for which there was formerly a big demand. This is used in the preparation of "lemonade," the generic term for drinks made from various fruits, and is obtainable at the theatres.

Kisel

This is a dish greatly relished by invalids, being really moulded cranberry. Cook half a pound of the berries, without sugar, in water; squeeze through a cheesecloth bag. Then place once more in a pot and add sugar to taste; boil in the proportion of six tumblers of water, add a quarter of a tumbler of potato flour, mixed with water; boil again until clear, stirring all the time. Place the liquid in a mould and allow it to stand till cool. Serve with cream and sugar.

Cranberry Syrup

Cover four glasses of fresh berries with boiling water. Cook till soft, then squeeze slightly and let stand for several hours. Take two pounds of sugar and add to syrup, letting it boil up twice. The syrup when cooked should be clear and liquid. "Very good to drink with tea, or mixed with water," says Marushka.

Mindalnoe Moloko

(Almond Milk or Sherbet)

This can be used either as a beverage, or, much thickened, as a sauce for apple charlotte or baked apples. During the fasting periods, also, it is used, slightly thickened, as a substitute for milk, to drink with coffee.

Two tumblers of sweet almonds, 20 of bitter almonds; blanch and chop very fine; pour over them eight tumblers of cold boiled water and add two cups of fine sugar. A little fleur d'orange or a few teaspoonfuls of rose water can be put in if desired.

Preserved fruits take up much space on the shelves of the Russian housewife, and she uses them freely, rightly believing that thus she keeps her little kingdom in good health. Invariably a syrup is made and the berries are cooked whole. A good recipe is here given:

To every tumbler of berries add one and a half tumblers of sugar. Make a syrup, allowing it to boil until it becomes stringy; skim at intervals; add the berries and allow the syrup to boil up again; then remove the berries, allowing the syrup to boil a little longer, when it is poured over the berries and sealed in jars.

Lemon Jam

With a lump of sugar (in order to prevent the use of metal) remove the rinds of several lemons; boil the latter; drain; then slash each lemon before putting into the prepared syrup.

Boil eggs in an old flour-sifter, when it is useless for its original purpose. Place the sifter containing the eggs in a kettle of boiling water, and when the eggs are done it will be easy to remove them as the water will run out as soon as the sifter is lifted.—W.R.S., Man.

The white part of cabbage chopped fine, with the addition of a teaspoonful of celery seed or celery salt to each cupful, makes a good and very cheap substitute for the celery in salads.—Miss J.E.B., Sask.

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Brown Wolf SCARF \$28.50

September Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

NOTE: This is the second of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers

Have your insect pests properly identified so that you can take steps to control them the following year. Application to the Dominion Entomologist, (Department of Agriculture), Ottawa, or to our laboratories in the Provinces will secure the necessary information.

Contagious Diseases of Animals

Every owner of animals and every breeder of or dealer of animals, and everyone bringing animals into Canada shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease among the animals give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture and to the near-

est Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Eat More Canadian Fruit

Canada grows large crops of the finest fruits and Canadian fruits have always received the highest awards wherever exhibited. Don't purchase foreign-grown fruit, when Canadian-grown fruit is far better. This year there is an abundance of Canadian fruit.

Demand and accept only Canadian-grown Fruit.

Winter Finishing of Steers

Twenty-five years of experimental work on winter finishing of steers, carried on by The Dominion Experimental Farms, has derived information that will be of exceptional value to farmers. These experiments show that the selling of farm-grown feeds as finished beef gives a much greater return than if sold as cash crops. That with proper management the winter finishing of steers is highly profitable. Finished steers command top prices.

Valuable pamphlets on this subject will be sent free if you

write the Dominion Experimental Farm nearest you.

Co-operative Shipping of Live Stock.

Co-operative shipping always nets full market value for each grade when marketed. Sale according to grade improves the breed and results in higher average prices. In Grey County, Ontario, where improvement propaganda in sheep was undertaken the first shipment of extra choice lambs brought \$13.50 per hundredweight. On the same day best lambs from other districts brought only \$11.50 per hundredweight. Good breeding and finishing will bring the best prices.

New Publications.

The Control of the European Corn Borer.
Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables.
Care of Rams and Ewes in Breeding Season.
Advantages of Dipping.
Winter Finishing of Steers.
List of Available Publications.
The above publications are sent free on request to:—

**Publications Branch
Dominion Department of Agriculture
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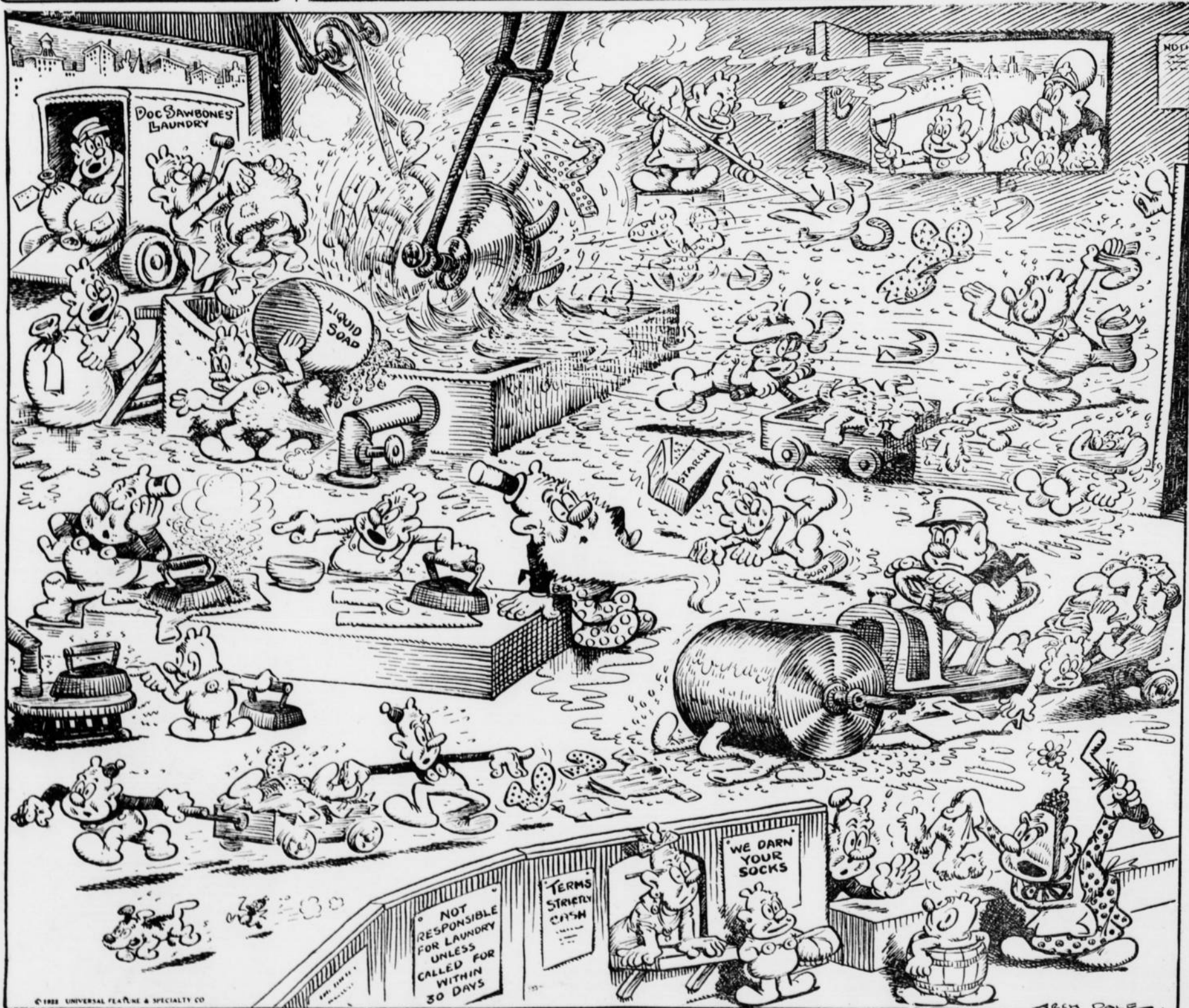
Blue-jay

to your druggist

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in a colorless clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. The action is the same.

Pain Stops Instantly

© B & B 1922



DOC SAWBONES' LAUNDRY

Did you ever notice how clean the little Doo Dads are? I have—and wondered. And now the mystery is solved. Here, before us, is the reason—Doc Sawbones' laundry. There was a time when the Doo Dad housewives had to scrub with soap and scrubbing board to keep the little Doo Dads tidy, but Doc Sawbones has changed all that. Now a motor truck, driven by a husky Doo Dad, calls at every house and gathers up the soiled garments in large bags. With these he drives to the door of the laundry. Just inside the door is a huge vat, filled with boiling water, into which the soap man pours liquid soap—and into this vat the contents of the big bags are emptied. With a swish and swizz—around and around and back and forth go the dirty garments in the churning water, until they reach the revolving sorting wheel. The sorting wheel turns round and round very rapidly—and as it turns round picks out the shirts and collars, the trousers and socks that are clean and tosses them through the air to the "catchers." The "catchers" stand on a platform and with their hands and feet and "laundry hooks" catch the garments as they come from the sorting wheel. They pile them up on four wheeled trucks. Roly seizes the pole of the truck and away he goes with Poly following and laying the cleaned clothes in a string on the floor of the room. Roly and Poly are in a great hurry, for following closely at their heels is the huge steam-

driven roller that runs over the clothes and squeezes all of the water out of them. The roller has a large hopper behind and a little Doo Dad rides on the rear, and as it passes picks up the dried garments and places them in the hopper, which is emptied each time 'round when they reach the ironing tables. Old Doc Sawbones is very proud of his laundry. He doesn't know that Sleepy Sam has gone to sleep, and that one of his own very fine shirts is being ruined. The "boss" ironer is watching Sleepy Sam and is very apt to blister Old Doc's fingers with the hot iron. The little Doo Dad who has stepped on the cake of soap, to save himself, is reaching for Doc's great flowing whiskers.

The little Mother Doo Dad has brought her little boy Doo Dad to the laundry. The little boy is wearing a barrel because the Mother Doo Dad had sent his only pair of trousers to the laundry to be washed. The Mother Doo Dad is very angry, and she is telling Nicholas Nutt that the trousers are all but ruined. Nicholas tells her that the trousers are very, very clean, and that that was what they were sent to the laundry for. The cashier looks very determined and intends collecting the money for the work. It looks a shame—that the little Doo Dads do not stop that savage "Mr. Bug" who is chasing the little dog, but the pup is a sturdy little fellow, and has good legs and a fair start and he may get away without being harmed.

BIG PRIZE CONTEST

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

185 prizes—\$500.00 worth—are to be given away in December, and just the kind of things boys and girls want. All you have to do is to send \$1.00 for a one-year subscription to The Guide, new or renewal. You can send your own or anyone else's. When this subscription is received you are entitled to one of the following books as one prize: The Doo Dads, The Doo Dads in Wonderland, The Doo Dads 'Round the World. Any one of these books is a great big prize in itself, but in addition to the book we send you a list of prizes, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this Contest Sheet is entered in this contest, where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes; one chance for every entry. The prizes will be awarded in the order of merit. The contest closes December 15, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing of the contest.

Now is the best time to get subscriptions, so do not delay but send them in at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (3c) to us and receive a free copy of The Guide Bulletin **HOW TO MAKE A PAPER DRESS FORM** By following instructions you can, with very little expense, make at home a "Judy," an exact duplicate of yourself.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

A short time ago requests were sent out from the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to the secretaries of 233 local associations, requesting the names and addresses of the nearest relatives of men who fell in the great world-war, and whose names appear on the roll. The replies not being satisfactory a further letter was sent out at a later date to those secretaries who had failed to reply. Up to date replies have been received from 155 locals while 78 have failed to reply in any form.

There are some 600 names on the roll, and at the time of writing 354 copies have been despatched, leaving 246 copies still to be sent out, and which the Central office staff have not been able to forward through lack of the necessary information. That these copies are greatly prized by those who have received them is very evident from the letters of appreciation which have been forwarded by the recipients, and it is to be hoped that those to whom requests have been sent for the names and addresses of relatives will not be so neglectful or unpatriotic as to make it impossible for the Central office to bring the little consolation that is possible to those who sorrow for the fallen.

We trust that this will be sufficient to ensure the attention of at least the majority of those local secretaries who have not yet replied, and if this meets the eye of relatives who are entitled to and have not yet received a copy of the roll, the Central office will be glad to forward one on receipt and verification of their applications.

Plan Second Harvest

Very shortly threshing will be over, and farmers will have leisure to think about the problems of marketing, the purchasing of supplies, the Progressive Political Movement, immigration, farm labor, and the many other questions which profoundly affect them, and make either for profit or loss, success or failure, or for fuller or more restricted life on the farm.

The re-commencement of the activities of locals will provide many opportunities for educational advancement, for social intercourse, and for community service, and of these opportunities every advantage should be taken. The resumption of activities will also open up boundless possibilities to the large number of county and constituency organizers, many already appointed and many others to be appointed in the next two or three months. With the approach of winter the annual convention begins to loom up on the horizon, and if a satisfactory report is to be presented when that occasion arrives much hard work will require to be done by the officials in the field, as well as those in the Central office. The loss of the Central secretary at this time will make that work more difficult than it has been for many years, and will make it all the more necessary that others should re-dedicate themselves to the work of the S.G.G.A. and re-double their efforts and their energies to make up as far as possible for the loss of Mr. Musselman's services and organizing ability. To put it shortly, the association and its organizers will be more upon their metal this winter than ever before, and it will require every ounce of energy which can be put into the work of organization to secure the ten thousand new members to which the association was pledged by the resolution at the annual convention in February last.

To every organizer we would say get

to work as soon as threshing is over. Make a survey of your territory. See every farmer it is possible to see, and put the claims of the S.G.G.A. before them. Find out who will make capable leaders. Call the people together, get the locals organized, so that the pledge may be fulfilled so far as you personally are concerned. There is a great field for service and a great call for labor. With this condition fulfilled there is no reason why the membership of the association should not be immensely increased during the next few months.

Safety First

"Safety first" is a good maxim in most things, but particularly so in relation to the investment of money. The rich may afford to speculate and to take the risks attendant on high rates of interest. Those whose means are moderate must be careful to see that there is absolute security in their investments. For such people there is no other form of investment which takes such a high rank, combining absolute security with liberal interest, as the bonds of the Dominion of Canada. Holders of Dominion bonds bearing five and a half per cent., maturing December 1, 1922, can re-invest their money at the same rate of interest by exchanging the old bonds for new ones running for either five years or ten years, as the bondholder may prefer. Arrangements for carrying out this exchange can be made through all the chartered banks.

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G.G.G., Sept. 13

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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Won't Play

I heard a boy the other day whose playmate wouldn't do his way, get mad and shout, "Then I won't play!" The other lad, with equal zest, exclaimed, "You know my way is best!" then both sat down to pout and rest! The difference, I'm satisfied, was neither broad, nor deep, nor wide—they could have fixed it had they tried! But, give an inch? That wouldn't do; each said, "My way is right clear through—I know it is and so do you!" In net results not only they but other lads who wished to play were forced to waste that half of day. Those stubborn kids! Had they been wise they'd hit upon some compromise, then shaken hands. Where were their eyes? Such kids! I know—yet haven't men, grown up, full fledged, since land knows when, "quit playing" time and time again? Employer says, "My plan is so!" Employee says, "Your plan's no go!" My plan is thus, I'll have you know! "Won't play!" "Won't play!" That's what they shout, then both sit down to sulk and pout, sit down to starve and tough it out! The rub is this—not only they who stubbornly refuse to play, but all of us are forced to pay! When things are drifting to a pinch, to me, at least, it seems a cinch that grown-up men might give an inch! "Won't play!" and all that it implies should sometimes yield to compromise with men or boys! Where are our eyes?

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 8, 1922

WHEAT—Little change in values from a week ago. Liverpool cables reflect a stronger tone to their market, and it appears that "Manitobas" at present prices are more attractive than American wheat, American centres having reported a sharp decline in cash values on this account. The very unfavorable harvesting weather has also helped the market not a little by the delay caused thereby. Receipts at the point of inspection and at the head of the lakes continue to increase, as do the loadings throughout the West, and with fair weather it is possible that the railroads will be hauling to capacity during the next few weeks. With this added pressure on the market it is doubtful if cash wheat will be at a premium very much longer. The action of the October future can be influenced by a dozen different causes, but outside of bad weather and railroad labor trouble, which might interfere with the deliveries, it would appear that advances from present levels will see a lot of wheat dumped on to the market from all three provinces. There is no doubt values are in line for export business in volume, but whether or not the demand will equal the supply is another matter.

FLAX—It is apparent that a considerable short interest in flax was disturbed during the week and prices advanced rapidly in all flax marketing centres. Trade is of very small proportions here, and while a fair demand exists for old crop flax, it is doubtful if this has as much effect on the price as the condition of the crop. This is liable to be the controlling feature of the market during the next few weeks.

OATS—The unfavorable weather of the past few days has been responsible for some improvement in prices. Volume of business is small, however, owing to limited stocks, and new crop oats have not started to move in any quantity. Good demand for all grades of cash oats, but offerings very light.

BARLEY—An excellent demand by export houses for all grades of barley, and prices have advanced several cents per bushel during the week.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Sept. 4 to Sept. 9, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Sept. 4	HOL	IDA	Y											
5	62½	46	41½	41½	37½	35½	54½	51½	47½	47½	194½	190½	174½	66½
6	63½	46	41½	41½	38	36	55½	52½	48½	48½	198½	194½	180½	67
7	64½	47½	42½	42½	39½	37½	56½	53½	49½	49½	203½	197½	185½	68½
8	62½	45½	42½	42½	38½	36½	57½	54½	49½	49½	200½	196½	185½	69½
9	62½	45½	41½	41½	38½	36½	57½	54½	49½	49½	198	194	183	70
Week Ago	60½	45½	41½	40½	37½	35½	54½	50½	46½	46½	193½	189½	173½	66½
Year Ago	...	48½	45½	45½	43½	41½	73½	69½	63½	63½	204½	200½	176½	115

WINNIPEG FUTURES Sept. 4 to Sept. 9 inclusive

Date	WHEAT 4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	96½	95½	96½	97½	98½	95½	146½	
Dec.	94½	94½	95½	95½	95	94	141½	
Oats—								
Oct.	39½	39½	40½	41½	40½	39½	47½	
Dec.	38	37½	38½	38½	38½	37½	47	
Barley—								
Oct.	52½	52½	53½	53½	53½	51½	72½	
Dec.	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	49½	68	
Flax—								
Oct.	184½	190½	193½	193½	191	183½	206½	
Dec.	174½	177	179½	179½	177	172½	209½	
Rye—								
Oct.	65½	65½	66½	67½	68½	65½	114½	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.11 to \$1.18; No. 1 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.06 to \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.04 to \$1.10; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 3 northern, 99c to \$1.06. Montana—No. 1 dark hard \$1.12 to \$1.14; No. 1 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.07; No. 1 dark hard Minnesota and South Dakota, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 1 hard Minnesota and South Dakota, 99c to \$1.01. Durum—No. 1 amber, 90c to 95c; No. 1, 82c to 89c; No. 2 amber, 87c to 93c; No. 2, 79c to 86c; No. 3 amber, 82c to 90c; No. 3, 75c to 83c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c to 59c; No. 3 yellow, 57c to 58c. No. 2 mixed, 58c to 58c; No. 3 mixed, 57c to 57c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; No. 3 white, 31c to 32c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 53c to 55c; medium to good, 49c to 52c; lower grades, 45c to 48c. Rye—No. 2, 65c to 65c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.35.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 10,593; hogs 1,504; sheep 2,045. Receipts last week: 10,573; hogs 805; sheep 1,033.

Under practically the same receipts cattle prices remain much the same as one week ago. The most noticeable change was the exceedingly brisk demand for good quality stockers and feeders, due to the presence of several outside buyers on the market. Very keen is the demand for these better quality dehorned stockers and feeders that they are now selling very close to the price of butcher steers. Another change noted in this week's market was the fair demand and decline in price on the big, rough, half-fat, horned steers. Such steers are almost impossible to sell and are meeting with practically no demand. Heavy butcher steers are also selling slow and packers are favoring the light-weight kinds in preference to those weighing over 1150 pounds.

Top butcher steers are quoted at from 5c to 5½c, with a few outstanding ones reaching 6c. The majority of fairly good butcher steers are changing hands at around 4½c to 5c. Butcher heifers are selling about steady at from 3½c to 4c, and best cows from 3c to 4c. Calves suffered a very severe decline this week, the extreme top being 5½c per pound. A very keen demand exists for fresh milkers and springers. Good cows are bringing from \$50 to \$75.

WHEAT PRICES Sept. 4 to Sept. 9 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Sept. 4	HOL	IDA	Y			
5	103½	101½	97½	87½	81½	72½
6	105½	102½	96½	88½	81½	72½
7	104½	100½	97½	89	82½	73½
8	103½	101½	98½	88½	81½	72½
9	100½	99½	97½	87½	80½	72½
Week Ago	100½	99½	96½	86½	80½	70½
Year Ago	161½	152½	146½	134½	122½	...

The packers absolutely refused to buy hogs today at over 11c, and all selects were sold at this price. Grading on hogs and heavies was very severe, cuts being based on selects at 11c.

Sheep and lambs are also selling low, due to very heavy country purchases by the packers. Top lambs are selling from 8c to 9c, and common lambs from 5c to 6c. Choice light-weight sheep are bringing as high as 5c with the commoner kinds from 2c to 3c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	.....	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers	.....	4.25 to 5.00
Medium to good steers	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	.....	2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	.....	3.25 to 4.00
Common stocker steers	.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers	.....	3.00 to 4.00
Medium heifers	.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	.....	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	.....	3.00 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	.....	2.50 to 3.00
Bred stock cows	.....	2.00 to 2.25
Canner cows	.....	1.25 to 1.75
Choice veal calves	.....	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	.....	3.00 to 4.00

New Wheat and Rye

We are now prepared to handle your shipments of new Wheat and Rye to good advantage. Write for prices and shipping instructions.

Send us your investment and hedging orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

Established 1884

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.
Poultry. Situations Wanted.
Seeds. Solicitors—Patent and
Farm Lands. Legal.
Farm Machinery and Dyers and Cleaners.
Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.
etc.

LIVESTOCK

See also General
Miscellaneous

Various

WANTED TO WINTER ON SHARES, CAR OF cattle or several cars sheep, pure-bred preferred. 240-acre farm for sale, or exchange for stock. Alvin Gedcke, Kindersley, Sask. 36-2

HORSES

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF HALTER-BROKE Purebred horses, cheap. What offers? Chas. Mordue, Thelma, Alta. 35-4

CATTLE—Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, THE IDEAL cattle. Young stock shipped, crated, by express. Write your wants. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 36-5

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef, the Farmer's Cow. For information and literature, write: P. J. HOFFMAN, Sec., Canadian Red-Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, CALIF. 35-4

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, tuberculin tested, 20 months old. William Ames, Mirror, Alta. 36-2

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, Minnehaha Korndyke DeKal, four years old, imported, weight about 1,900 to 2,000 pounds. John Duffey, Caron, Sask. 36-2

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBITION stock, April and May farrow, from long-mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, papers included. My sows are by first prize boar, second sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 35-5

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—BOARS, FROM TWO TO SIX months; gilts, six months; matured sow bred to junior champion boar at National Swine Show. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 37-5

YORKSHIRES, DIFFERENT AGES, SIRE grand champion, Brandon; dams unbeatable. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 37-6

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, FARM, PHONO-graph. Want beef bull. Wilmet Roach, Douglass, Sask. 33-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock, both sexes, and bred sows. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 37-5

CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, April litters, \$18 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Jansen, Sask. 37-4

Poland-Chinas

BIG BACON TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, BOARS and gilts, fit for service, from imported stock. George Jackman, Sedgewick, Alta. 37-3

FOR POLAND-CHINAS FROM IMPORTED sires and dams, unrelated to yours, write R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta. 37-5

Hampshires

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE HERD BOARS, Apply to L. Hagenson, Viking, Alta. 35-3

Various

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LARGE BLACK BOAR, farrowed July 3, the thrifty, quick-developing pig; also one five months old, pedigree furnished. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 36-3

SHEEP

SELLING—50 OR MORE YOUNG PURE-BRED Rambouillet ewes, heavy shearing, large smooth type. Write for information. R. E. Grossehmig, Hodgeville, Sask. 36-2

FOR SALE—375 GRADE EWES AND LAMBS, \$5.50 head for immediate sale. Snap. A. Davey, Mair, Sask. 36-2

100 YOUNG SHEEP, \$7.00 EACH. JARED Brown, Vermilion, Cummings, Alta. 35-10

POULTRY

See also General
Miscellaneous

Plymouth Rocks

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks—May hatched pullets and cockerels, sired by son Lady Ella, 282 eggs, and son Lady Ada, 290 eggs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Early hatched cockerels, same breeding, weighing already up to six pounds, \$3.50 to \$5.00. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 36-2

300 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS, hens, Parks pedigree 225-egg strain, April-May hen-hatched, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Money back guarantee. Julius Kachel, Huxley, Alta. 37-5

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—YEARLING hens and pullets, grand-daughters Lady Ella (282 eggs), \$2.50 each. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 37-2

BARRED ROCK MARCH COCKERELS, Oregon A.C. strain, \$2.50. L. Hein, Rumsey, Alta. 36-2

Leghorns

LEGHORNS—PURE-BRED MAY CHICKS, roosters, \$2.00. Alex. Harbottle, Smiley, Sask. 36-2

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

Silver Black Foxes

Have you investigated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island. A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

SELLING—ST. BERNARD PUPPIES; ALSO English fox terriers; well bred. Watson, 1235 Avenue P, South, Saskatoon, Sask. 36-2

COLLIE PUPS, THREE MONTHS OLD, commencing to hunt cattle, \$6.00, \$8.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 36-2

WANTED—THREE GOOD WOLFHOUNDS, guaranteed. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 36-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word; also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

See also General
MiscellaneousIRRIGATED FARMS
IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DISTRICT. Bow River Irrigation Project.

WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at \$40 to \$75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan, first instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 Belmont House
VICTORIA - B.C.

OKANAGAN RANCH FOR SALE

STEPNEY RANCH, situated 3 miles from Enderby and 5 miles from Armstrong, in the northern part of the Okanagan Valley. For many years this farm was the property of the late Sir Arthur Stepney, and is one of the most favorably known properties in the Okanagan. Acreage, 1316; under cultivation, 750; balance pasture and timber. About 400 acres in alfalfa. Property particularly well suited for high-class stock farm. Ranch being offered on lease for limited period. For particulars and prices write:

J. T. MUTRIE, VERNON, B.C.

FOR SALE Five-acre Fruit Farm in best district in Okanagan; planted finest varieties both tree and small fruits; modern bungalow and out-buildings. Close to town, rail and lake transportation. Want some cash, but would accept good mortgage agreement or mortgage as part. Write owner, Box 110, West Summerland, B.C.

FOR SALE—720 ACRES, IMPROVED, 35 MILES from Winnipeg, 50 head of cattle; easy terms. 400 acres, 10 miles from Winnipeg, improved, with 50 head of young stock; easy terms. To exchange, for improved farm or city income property, cattle ranch with 500 head of cattle, horses, machinery and hundreds of tons of hay in stack, 150 miles from Winnipeg; clear title; money-maker for cattle man; value \$50,000; for quick sale. For further information, apply to American Land & Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION ADJOINING town of Swan River, Man., 175 acres cultivated, 20 more cleared, all fenced, nine-room house, furnace, hard and soft water in house, stable, granaries, garage. An excellent home, close to high school, creamery, etc. Also 800-acre farm in central Saskatchewan, 600 cultivated, 200 summer-fallow, plenty water, fenced, two miles from town, good school, five elevators. Would consider house in Winnipeg or Toronto, or first-class land contract, first mortgage. Box 137, Swan River, Man. 36-5

DON'T WORRY ABOUT DROUGHT—WHY not a profitable living all the time from irrigated fruit and farm lands? Right alongside main line railway station and main highway; 10-acre blocks, \$1,000, easy terms. Best small fruit, vegetable and mixed farming land in B.C. Irrigation system second to none. Modern store, school, hotel, etc. Ideal climate. Write Barriere Land Co., 502-507 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 36-6

LAKEVIEW FRUITLANDS, CRESTON, British Columbia. Ten-acre lots in this subdivision now for sale at only \$50 per acre on terms; 4 1/2 miles from Creston and 1 1/2 miles from Wynndel, in the famous Creston district. Lizard Creek runs through property. Choice location and good soil. Handy to school and transportation. For full particulars, write R. Wainwright, Agent, Creston, B.C. 36-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 341f

WILL RENT TO A GOOD FARMER WITH outfit, or sell on liberal terms, half-section, eight miles from Brandon, one mile from Kenney village. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. 37-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galt Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

ASK WORTHINGTON, HE KNOWS, ABOUT farms. The little man with the big experience. Fruit, stock and grain farms, all sizes. Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Ont. 31-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 31-5

MIXED FARMING QUARTER, 50 ACRES broken, good district, \$10 acre. Box 38, Traynor, Sask. 34-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 37-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 37-4

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

FOR SALE—ONE REPAIRED TWO-CYLINDER Marshall gasoline tractor, rated 35 belt H.P., good working condition. This tractor has the following parts new: One cylinder, both pistons, rings and valves, all main bearings, both connecting rods, oil pump, gasoline pump, K.W. high-tension magneto with impulse starter. Has cab and extra large wide road wheels. Price only \$1,650, f.o.b. Regina, which includes sales tax. Two full terms to approved responsible party. Apply Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 34-4

USED AND NEW BOSCH MAGNETOS, CAR-buretors, wheels, springs, axles, windshield glasses, tires, radiators, tools, bodies, tops, cushion bearings. Gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts and accessories in Canada. Save 25 to 30% on your purchases. Our prices cannot be beaten. Write for information. Parts for E.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobile, Case, many others. Auto Wrecking Co., 271 Fort St., Winnipeg. 37-4

SELLING—25-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRAC-tor, \$1,800; 32-54 Case separator, \$800; new cook car with complete equipment, \$350; wagons and racks, tank wagon. Cash or guaranteed payment this fall. Everything first-class condition. Francis Stanger, Strathmore, Alta. 34-5

FOR SALE—10 H.P. I.H.C. PORTABLE KERO-sene engine with Webster magneto, 10 1/2-inch Massey-Harris grinder, 30-inch saw, belts, mounted on truck. A snap for cash. George Hawk, Kipling, Sask. 34-5

FOR SALE AT \$1,500, BIG FOUR 20 H.P. one-man outfit, with Emerson automatic lift plow, five flat bottoms. Fort Pitt Ranch, Redland Station, Alta. 35-3

BARGAIN—30-60 MOGUL INTERNATIONAL oil tractor, A1 condition, \$800 cash. Will take Ford car part payment. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 35-3

MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 15-30, LISTER separator, 22, blower, grain spout, Langdon self-feeder, bought 1920, cost \$2,900. Sell \$1,200. Chas. Hultgren, Box 1445, Calgary, Alta. 33-5

SACRIFICE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND Oliver gang, both bottom, stubble bottom, never used, \$400; first-class condition. Sam Kemp, Redcliff, Alta. 35-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 22 H.P. STEAM plowing engine, with 32-inch separator, seven plows, \$2,000; perfect condition. F. Buckle, 343 Rutland St., St. James, Man. 36-2

SELLING—SAWMILL PLANER AND ENGINE, A1 condition. Cheap. 276 Boyd Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 37-4

SELLING—10-20 TITAN, LITTLE USED; plows. Cheap. E. Hegy, Aldrie, Alta. 37-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

1,000 CHOICE GREEN-CUT TAMARAC POLES, 3 1/2 to 5-inch top, 14 feet long, good for rafters, straw enclosures, or halved for fence posts. Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg 36-2

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS BY CAR lots or less, at reasonable price. L. Romanovsky, Woodridge, Man. 37-2

CORWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS-katchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest business." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 29-6

TEACHERS

WANTED—TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class certificate, for S.D. No. 1726, for school term commencing at once. Apply with full particulars to the secretary-treasurer, C. Leach, Blackfoot, Alta.

GERTRUDE TROTTER, TEACHER OF THE spoken word in all forms, and voice culture. Stammering and speech defects corrected. Private tuition and classes. 274 Young St., Winnipeg.

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HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchant Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone: A2336-7-8.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

THE FRENCH FEATHER WORKS, 223 Thompson Drive, Sturgeon Creek, Man. Send for price list.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in 5, 10 or 30-pound pails, delivered, Manitoba, 19c; Saskatchewan, 19 1/2c; Alberta, 20c; Ontario, 21c. Amber honey, 13, 15 1/2 and 16c. Pound, delivered. Buckwheat, 12, 12 1/2, 15c. Pound, delivered. 25c. Brings 5-oz. sample. Special price club orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-6

NEW HONEY, NEW PRICES—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$9.00 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 34-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S PUR-est sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate, six ten-pound pails, \$10.20; ten crates, \$9.60 crate; 20 crates, \$9.00. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 35-5

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY NOW ready for shipment. Direct from producer. Put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60-pounds to the crate, \$9.00 crate, f.o.b. Brucefield, J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 37-3

CHOICE NEW CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND ten-pound pails, \$9.00 per crate of 60 pounds, f.o.b. Meaford. M. A. Clement, Meaford, Ont. 37-3

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$10; AMBER, \$7.00; Buckwheat, \$7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont. 371f

PURE HONEY, \$10.50 PER CRATE OF SIX ten-pound pails. Maison Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 37-3

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, 60-POUND LOT, 20c. pound. Springfield Beekeepers' Association, Secretary, J. Ripplingale, Oak Bank, Man. 36-6

CLOVER HONEY, 60 POUNDS, \$10; 130, \$20. R. E. Adamson, Mt. Elgin, Ont. 36-6

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREENS FOR FALL PLANTING. WRITE for prices on trees and shrubs. Fred Wilmer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 37-2

FOR SALE—RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER 100, September delivery. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 35-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS



Saxophone, C
Melody\$180
Trombone, B^b
Tenor\$100
Trumpet, B^b.....\$115
Trumpet in C,
B^b and A.....\$115
Cornet in C, B^b
and A\$108
Ten per cent. dis-
count for cash.
We buy, sell or ex-
change second-hand
instruments. Write
Dept. F for prices.

**"KING" BAND
INSTRUMENTS**

WRAY'S MUSIC STORE

311 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

RADIO SUPPLIES

Lowest prices, reliable parts. Write for informa-tion and price list. THE LEVY ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., 493 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

TWO POUNDS COTTON REMNANTS, \$1.40, postpaid. 300 bargain catalogue free. Allen Novelties, St. Zacharie, Quebec. 37-4

ARMY TENT, 14 FEET DIAMETER, \$15. Pickles, Winnipeg. 37-2

NOTICE—LANDS AND MINERALS
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of desirable Agricultural Lands in Mani-toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining and other valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars, apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY

SHIP TO THE OLD STAND. EVER WATCH-FUL. EVER RELIABLE. Our weekly Special Offer: Fat Old Hens, 5 lbs., 21c lb. Young Chickens, over 4 lbs., marketable stock, 25c lb. Turkeys, 9 lbs. and up, 28c lb. Old Roosters, 15c lb. Ducks, fat, 18c to 20c lb.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.
237 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in good condition.....16c-18c
Chickens, 3 1/2 lbs. and over.....19c-20c
Turkeys, 9 to 15 lbs.....22c
Young Ducks.....Highest Market Price

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to Mani-toba or Saskatchewan. Prompt returns.

THE ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET - WINNIPEG

Six Orders, But Only One Loader

Are you hesitating about offering for sale that piece of machinery that you no longer need? Do like Mr. Kachel, put an ad. in The Guide and get your money out of it. Read what he says:

"It may interest you to know that I sold my combination Sheaf Loader through The Guide. I had over 20 enquiries and six orders. However, I only had one Sheaf Loader."—(Sgd.) Julius Kachel, Huxley, Alta.

No reason why you shouldn't get equally satisfactory results. Try it!

See top of this page for instructions.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.



Keep that wedding day complexion

The blushing bride of today should be the blooming matron of tomorrow, retaining the charm of girlhood's freshness to enhance radiant maturity.

For bridal beauty should not fade, nor the passing of each anniversary be recorded on your face.

Keep the school-girl complexion which graced your wedding day, and you will keep your youth. With a fresh, smooth skin no woman ever seems old.

The problem of keeping such a complexion was solved centuries ago. The method is simple—the means within the reach of all.

Cosmetic cleansing the secret

To keep your complexion fresh and smooth you must keep it scrupulously clean. You can't allow dirt, oil and perspiration to collect and clog the pores if you value clearness and fine texture.

You can't depend on cold cream to do this cleansing—repeated applications help fill up the pores. The best way is to wash your face with the mild, soothing lather blended from palm and olive oils, the cleansers used by Cleopatra.

Science has combined those two Oriental oils in the bland, balmy facial soap which bears their name. You need never be afraid of the effects of soap and water if the soap you use is Palmolive.

How it acts

The rich, profuse lather, massaged into the skin, penetrates the pores and removes every trace of the clogging accumulations which when neglected make the skin texture coarse and cause blackheads and blotches.

It softens the skin and keeps it flexible and smooth. It freshens and stimulates, encouraging firmness and attractive natural color.

Oily skins won't need cold cream or lotions after using Palmolive. If the skin is inclined to dryness, the time to apply cold cream is after this cosmetic cleansing.

And remember, powder and rouge are perfectly harmless when applied

to a clean skin and removed carefully once a day.

Don't use it only for your face

Complexion beauty should extend to throat, neck and shoulders. These are quite as conspicuous as your face for beauty or the lack of it.

Give them the same beautifying cleansing that you do your face and they become soft, white and smooth. Use it regularly for bathing and let it do for your body what it does for your face.

Not too expensive

Although Palmolive is the finest, mildest facial soap that can be produced, the price is not too high to permit general use on the washstand for bathing.

This moderate price is due to popularity, to the enormous demand which keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night and necessitates the importation of the costly oils in vast quantity.

Thus soap which would cost at least 25 cents a cake if made in small quantities is offered for only 10 cents, a price all can afford. The old-time luxury of the few may now be enjoyed the world over.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Also makers of Palmolive Shaving Cream and Palmolive Shampoo

"Palm and Olive Oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap"

Volume and efficiency
produce 25-cent
quality for only

10c

Made in Canada

14300

